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SARA SEES HEARTBURN.

Bernhardt Laughs Till the Tears Come.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Ever since Sara Bernhardt saw the wagon pass by the Hotel Lafayette last Monday morning, bearing the inscription, "Sarah Heartburn," on its side, and filled with trunks and boxes, on which were placarded: "Heartburn's Dress, gloves," etc., she has manifested great interest in the burlesque on her name and fame in progress at Thatcher & Ryman's minstrelsy place. The subject was discussed among the members of the troupe, and on Wednesday evening her sister Jeanne, accompanied by Mrs. Soudan, went to the Arch Street Opera House and witnessed the performance. So enthusiastic did Miss Jeanne become over the caricature of Sara that she made it a constant topic of conversation, and pushed her famous sister to make arrangements for seeing it herself. This was done through a letter which James H. Haynie, the correspondent of the Paris *Cadet*, wrote to the managers of the minstrelsy, and a visit to the opera house made by him Thursday evening, in company with Miles Columbrier and Sydney, two of the Bernhardt troupe. An agreement was made by Thatcher & Ryman to give a private performance yesterday afternoon for Sara's pleasure, and two o'clock was the hour named. At that time there were assembled a number of theatrical managers, newspaper men and friends of the Arch Street company, all awaiting the arrival of the famous actress.

At twenty minutes past two a carriage drove up to the door and Bernhardt, Miss Jeanne, Madame Girard, Sara's companion, and Mrs. Henry E. Abbey alighted, proceeding at once to the third row on the right in the parquet. Sara sat with her sister on her left and Mrs. Abbey on her right. Shortly afterwards Miles Columbrier, Messrs. Soudan, Angelo, Haynie, Jarrett and Abbey entered, the first three seating themselves directly behind the actress and the others remaining in the rear of the house. The Mademoiselles Bernhardt were dressed in black silk, with becoming afternoon hats, and each wore a cluster of Marshal Niel roses below the left shoulder. They removed their sequins immediately after reaching their seats and appeared ready to enjoy the entertainment right away. They had not long to wait, for the curtain was raised in a minute, disclosing the "Big Four," who began their rollicking business at once. Sara watched the contortions and changes with amusement, starting a little when the cymbals clashed and the comedians shouted. Charles Heywood then appeared in female costume and impersonated a prima donna at the opera. "That's Sara!" exclaimed Miss Jeanne to her sister when the gorgeous apparition first advanced, but seeing her mistake contradicted the statement. As Heywood stepped before the lights and said: "J'aimé l'opéra, give us some 'Sonambula,'" the actress laughed merrily, placing her programme in front of her face. She seemed to enjoy every feature of his singing, and applauded until he came back and added another verse. Miss Ryman delivered a lecture in his usual sedate manner, but Sara evidently was puzzled to catch his jokes, although she tried very hard. Her knowledge of English proved insufficient, however, but seeing how hugely everybody else enjoyed it she laughed and clapped her hands like a girl.

The familiar face of George Thatcher and his humorous make-up fairly convulsed the visitors, and when he began singing a song commencing, "Have you seen Sara; isn't she a tearer?" the subject of the song laughed immoderately, increasing her mirth when the words were translated to her. As Thatcher continued, Sara lost entire control of her habit muscles, laughing backward and forward with slaying, leaning on the seat in front of her, and tapping Miss Jeanne several times on the shoulder, causing the latter to burst forth in another merry peal. And when Billy Carroll sauntered forth, presenting an immense pair of shoes to the eyes of the audience, the Parisian favorite's "ha! ha!" was heard above all the applause.

There was a pause for a moment before the burlesque began, during which Sara scanned the programme, and when the arrival of Mrs. Soudan and her five children upon the stage gave warning that Sara Heartburn would shortly follow Bernhardt looked up, blushing slightly as she perceived an enormous pair of glass bottles leveled at her in place of opera glasses by the cork female. Every eye in the audience was riveted upon the woman whose characteristics were to be burlesqued, and the appearance of Rice was scarcely noticed for the second until Sara herself showed her appreciation of the caricature by bursting into a fit of uncontrollable laughter.

The agony displayed by Sara Heartburn and her tumble on the stage only added to the merriment of Bernhardt and it grew apoc with the presentation of the works of art by Ryman as specimens of the burlesque's handiwork. The bust which the audience was informed represented "Ell Rowan" as "Moses in the bulrushes" did not please the artist half as much as the daub depicting Weaver and Sparks fighting, which was intended as a "take off" on Sara's paintings. The fun continued and reached its climax when Rice and Ryman impersonated Camille and Armand. The imitation of Bernhardt's stage attitudes and gestures caused Sara to laugh to an extent almost painful. She seemed unable to stop, although she placed her handkerchief over her mouth and leaned forward in the effort to restrain herself. She abandoned all attempts, however, when the death scene ensued and Heartburn threw herself upon the sofa, after the manner in which a diver starts for the bottom of the sea. Looking first at Jeanne and then back at Angelo, Sara gave vent to her sense of the ludicrous until her eyes were full of tears. Being genuine drops of salt, it was inter-

esting to note she absorbed them with her dainty cambric by delicately tapping each individual tear, much after the manner of a society belle, who is afraid of removing some of the rouge adorning her cheek. There might not have been danger of hysterics had not an attack of coughing interfered, and had not George Thatcher made himself known as Victor, Heartburn's son, blowing a horn and crying lustily. This burlesque on the social character of the actress did not seem to please her and she sobbed down considerably for the time. The concluding scene, however, again amused her and she clapped her gloved hands right heartily, seemingly sorry when the curtain finally descended.

While the visitors were preparing to leave a chat was had with Miss Bernhardt concerning the performance. She expressed herself as delighted with the entertainment and confessed that she liked Heywood's operatic imitations best of all. "It was more like a woman than the others," she said. When the conversation referred to Thatcher she observed that the Americans thought the French, as she, in particular, talked very rapidly, but she really considered Mr. Thatcher a more rapid talker than herself. "Is it not so?" she asked, meeting with a modest acquiescence she was led to say what she thought of the reference to her son.

"I do not think it was the proper thing," she answered in French, with gestures and a commission of circumstance which indicated that she deemed it somewhat of an offense.

On the whole, she was highly pleased, however, and requested that Ryman's stumpy speech, Thatcher's song about herself and his poem concerning "Little Willie" might be copied and sent to Paris for publication. It seems that Thatcher already has a considerable reputation in France, having had a good offer to appear at the Café l'Ambassadeur, in the Champs Elysees—the place where the Prince of Wales invariably stops and dines when in Paris.

The male portion of the audience ranged itself on both sides of the aisle while Mademoiselle passed out, and she ran the gauntlet of courtesy with a smile and a complimentary phrase in her own tongue. Thence she went for a drive.

Shetland Ponies.

The London Field.

The ponies are not an agricultural, but a domestic necessity. In Shetland, as in parts of Ireland, every family depends for its supply of fuel on peat, and as the peat is seldom found near at hand on the shore where the houses stand, but on the hill behind them—there is always a hill in the rear in Shetland, every island consisting mainly of shell, with a patch or two of "smooth" land in a few snug nooks by the shore—as it often is at a distance of several steep and stony miles each house requires several ponies, the number depending on the distance and the character of the road. A family living "convenient" to the peat may require only two peat carriers, and another family may require half a dozen. The material, after it has been dug and dried in the usual manner, is carried home on the backs of the ponies in baskets called "cassies." It is obvious that the back which has to perform this kind of service should be broad and strong. The Shetland pony is a striking example of development; for generations past he has been bred and reared and trained with a uniformity which could not have been secured in any other part of the United Kingdom. Hence his physique and general character, his hereditary instincts and intelligence, his small size and his purity and fixity of type. A pony belonging to a breed which has had to pick its zigzag way down a steep declivity during many generations must be sure-footed. By the same rule a pony whose groins and playmates include a dozen juveniles—the children of the neighborhood, who roll about underneath the him or upon his back—must be gentle; and the same pony, living on the seashore and air sometimes rather than on herbage must be hardy. The pony of the Shetland Isles is, in fact, the offspring of circumstances. He is the pet of the family, gentle as the Arab's steed under similar training. He will follow his friends in doors like a dog, and lick the platters or the children's faces. He has no more kick in him than a cat, and no more bite than a puppy. He is a noble example of the complete suppression of these vicious propensities that some of his kind exhibit when they are ill-treated, and of the intelligence and good temper that may be developed in horses by kindness. There is no precedent for his running away, nor for his becoming frightened or tired, even when he has carried some stout laird from Lerwick to his house, many Scotch miles across the hills. He moves down the rugged hillsides with admirable circumspection, loaded panier-fashion with two heavy "cassies" or peat, picking his way easily by step, sometimes sideways. In crossing boggy spots, where the water is retained, and a green carpet of aquatic grass might deceive some steeds and bring them headlong to grief in the spongy trap, he carefully smells the surface, and is thus enabled to circumvent the danger. In the winter the Shetland pony wears a coat made of felted hair, and especially suited for the season. His thick winter garment is well adapted for protecting him against the fogs and damps of the climate. It is exceedingly warm and comfortable, fits close to the wearer's dapper form, and is not bad looking when new. Cut when the coat grows old toward spring, at the season when the new one should appear, it becomes the shabbiest garment of the kind that you often see. Its very amplitude and the abundance of the material render it to the more conspicuous, when it peels and hangs for awhile ragged and worn out, and then falls bit by bit till the whole of it disappears. No horse looks at his best when losing his old coat, and the more coat there may be to lose the worse he looks.

SHERMAN TALKS OF WAR TIMES.

His Recollection of Burning Buildings in Atlanta—Reminiscences of Rebel Commanders.

General Sherman has been talking to a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution about his doings in war time about that city, and he said many things that are interesting to the boys who joined in the march to the sea.

"The city of Atlanta was never burned as a city," said the general. "I notice that the headquarters I occupied, all the houses about it, and the headquarters of the other officers were all standing when I revisited the place a year or two since. The residence streets were not burned at all."

"It was your intention, then, to burn only the heart of the city?"

"My intention was clearly expressed in a written order to General Pope. It was simply to burn the buildings in which public stores had been placed or would likely be placed. This included only four buildings, as I recollect; not over five or six. One of these was a warehouse above the depot, in which, or under which were a number of shells. From this building a block of business houses took fire, and the destruction went beyond the limits intended. The old Trout house was burned by some of the men, who had some reason for burning it. I wanted to destroy the railroad so that it could not be used. I then wanted to

DESTROY THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS so that Atlanta could not be used as a depot of supplies. I ordered, as I say, four or five houses set on fire, but as far as burning the city in the sense of wanton destruction, I never thought of such a thing. I shirked no responsibility that war imposed, but I never went beyond my duty."

"How were you received when you visited Atlanta a year or two since?"

"With unvarying courtesy. I traveled over the whole state and I never heard a disrespectful or insulting word. The people seemed to be hospitable, happy and busy."

It was very gratifying to me to see how the scars of war had been rubbed out, and the waste places made glad once more. The recuperation shown on all sides—especially from Rome to Atlanta—I considered wonderful. But if those people can only work as well as they fought I need have been astonished at nothing. At Cartersville I was talking while the train waited, with ex-Attorney General Akerman, and finally a frank looking fellow said:

"Well, general, don't you think we have built up pretty well since you left us?"

"Yes," I replied laughingly—"and don't you think I left you plenty of room?" At which there was a laugh all round. So I found the people all through Georgia—bright, cheerful and busy."

"It has been reported, general, that

WHEN HOOD SUCCEEDED JOHNSON

you said, 'Heretofore we have been fighting where the enemy pleased—now we fight where we please.' Is this true?"

"Oh, I don't know that I said that. I first heard of the appointment of Hood from one of my scouts who had gone into Atlanta with a lot of cattle, and had brought out a morning paper. As soon as I saw this I asked two generals, who were his classmates at West Point, what manner of man he was. They both described him as a bold, headlong fighter, and said that we would have to be prepared all along the line for warm work. I replied that that was precisely what I wanted—that I did not care to rush on to breastworks, but that whenever we were attacked we must fight—if we could only put fifty men against a thousand. By the way, I met Hood afterwards in New Orleans, and we became warm friends. I am now the custodian of his papers. He was a brave and gallant man."

"When were you convinced of the success of your movement into Georgia?"

"When I saw Hood moving up towards Tennessee I felt that the confederacy could not survive. After sending Thomas back to meet Hood I had 60,000 good men, and I knew that no government could sustain itself with such an army as this marching about through its territory where it pleased. When I left Atlanta for

the MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA

with no army in my front, and Hood watched by Thomas in my rear, I felt that the end was approaching. As I looked back on the city, the heavy smoke mired from the burning of the yellow pine hung like a pall over the scene."

"Did not that long march through Georgia breed a strong sense of comradeship among the men who made it?"

"That it did. It was a splendid army, too—better, even, I believe, than the army of the Potomac. It was well disciplined and orderly, and I think the people suffered little from depredations. I remember when we struck Howell Cobb's plantation the boys laid it waste. They felt as if they had a chance at one of the chief rebels, and they improved it. But generally they were orderly, and abstained from wantonness and plunder. It is strange, but when I sit on a stand now in front of a crowd I can often pick out the faces of the men who were with me in Georgia. There is a quick, affectionate look of recognition that speaks to me as plain as words. If I am making a speech and happen to allude to any little thing that happened on the march, I can then tell the face of every man in the crowd who was in Georgia with me."

It is mighty embarrassing to a man who has some religious friends staying with him to have his dog, which has been very quiet during week days, begin right after breakfast Sunday to run to the gun in the corner and then to his master and wag his tail, and then run back to the gun again.

Dissipated Dogs.

Of all the rakes whose principal pleasure is to turn night into day, none are more inveterate noctambulists than two characters well known to that portion of Paris society which repairs during the small hours to Peters', the Helder, etc., for supper and gay converse. The hardened rouses in question are two dogs, a poodle of extreme wooliness, and a nondescript, who is generally clothed round like a blanket with mud, as Sancho Panza was with sleep. This pair of constant comrades lead an existence of the most regular irregularity. Every night, at about 12, they may be seen, always quite masterless, lounging about the boulevards and earnestly seeking for some person with the air of a noctambulist till, having made a choice after much deliberation, they follow their victim like his shadow until he has reached some restaurant with intent to sup. If the canine confidence is misplaced and the passer-by goes soberly home, those roystering blades, the dogs, make their way along up the broad marble staircase of Peters', where, being well known to the frequenters of that establishment, they are cordially received and plied with all the delicacies of the festive board. At the hour of two they disappear from Peters', turning up a moment afterward at the Helder, on the other side of the boulevard, and they top off the evening's excitement at a distant all-night establishment near the central market, Baratte's by name. When the light of early morning peeps in upon the scene of their revels, they disappear with the last of the night birds and are beheld no more till 11 a. m. has again come round. Those who have made the personal acquaintance of this remarkable pair state that their grave enjoyment of their nightly dissipation is most edifying to witness, and that their general demeanor reminds one strongly of that character in a novel by Murger, we believe, whose pure and patriarchal face was never seen but at some pot house in the deepest hours of the night, basking complacently at the drunken revelers around him.

Country Books.

A love of the country is taken, I know not why, to indicate the presence of all the cardinal virtues. It is one of those outlying qualities which are not exactly meritorious, but which, for that very reason, are the more provocative of a pleasing self-complacency. People pride themselves upon it as upon habits of early rising, or of answering letters by return of post. We recognize the virtuous hero of a novel as soon as we are told that the cat instinctively creeps to his hand to stay its tottering steps. To say that we love the country is to make an indirect claim to a similar excellence. We assert a taste for sweet and innocent pleasures, and an indifference to the feverish excitements of artificial society. I, too, love the country—if such a statement can be received after such an exordium; but I confess—to be duly modest—that I love it best in books. In real life I have remarked that it is frequently damp and rheumatic, and most hated by those who know it best. Not long ago I heard a worthy orator at a country school treat declare to his small audience that honesty, sobriety, and industry, in their station of life, might possibly enable them to become cab drivers in London. The precise form of the reward was suggested, I fancy, by some edifying history of an ideal cabman; but the speaker clearly knew the road to his hearers' hearts. Perhaps the realization of this high destiny might dispel their illusions. Like poor Susan, at the corner of Wood street, they would see

"Bright volumes of vapor through Lothbury glide,
And a river flow on through the vale of Cheap-side."

The Swiss, who at home regards a mountain as an unmitigated nuisance, is (or once was) capable of developing sentimentality yearning for the Alps at the sound of a *rans des vaches*. We all agree with Horace that Rome is most attractive at Tibur, and vice versa. It is the man who has been "long in populous cities pent" who, according to Milton, enjoys

"The smell of grain or tugged grass or kine,
Or daisy, each rural sight, each rural sound,"
and the phrase is employed to illustrate the sentiments of a being whose enjoyment of paradise was certainly enhanced by a sufficiently contrasted experience. I do not wish to pursue the good old moral saws expounded by so many preachers and poets. I am only suggesting a possible ground of apology for one who prefers the ideal mode of rustication; who can share the worthy Johnson's love of Charing Cross, and sympathize with his pathetic remark when enticed into the Highlands by his bear leader, that it is easy "to sit at home and conceive rocks, heaths, and waterfalls." Some slight basis of experience must doubtless be provided on which to rear any imaginary fabric; and the mental opiate which stimulates the sweetest reverie is found in chewing the cud of past recollections. But with a good guide one requires small external aid. Though a cockney in grain, I love to lean upon the farm yard gate; to hear Mrs. Poyser give a bit of her mind to the Squire; to be lulled into a placid doze by the humming of Dorlecote Mill; to sit down in Dandie Dinmont's parlor and bestow crumbs from his grunting table upon three generations of Peppers and Mustards; or to drop into the kitchen of a good old country inn and to smoke a pipe with Tom Jones or listen to the simple minded philosophy of Parson Adams. When I lift my eyes to realities, I can dimly describe across the street a vision of my neighbor behind his looking glass adjusting the parting of his back hair, and achieving triumphs with his white tie calculated to excite the envy of a Brummell. It is pleasant to take down one of the magicians of the shelf, to annihilate my neighbor and his evening parties, and to wander off through quiet country lanes into some sleepy hollow of the past.

HOMES OF THE POETS.

Nine Silhouettes of the Homes of American Authors.

From the Boston Herald.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

Mr. Aldrich lives at Ponkapog, a part of the town of Canton, in Massachusetts. Although a very charming place, Ponkapog was never noted for its enterprise, and the location of a railroad some two or three miles distant, has left it very much in the condition of Bailey's Four Corners, described by Mr. Aldrich in his story of "Miss Mehetable's Son." The house is an old-fashioned two-story house, built at the beginning of the present century, and is partially screened from the road by cherry trees and a hedge of arbor vitae, presided over by two ancient and shiftless looking buttonwoods. Back of the house the grounds fall away gently to a stream and an old mill pond, on which stands a deserted and decaying mill, which was utilized during the late war for the weaving of soldiers' cardigans. Along the margin of the stream which, after wandering all around the grounds, finds its way out in the Neponset meadows, and so to the ocean, great quantities of water-cresses, and curious wild flowers grow, the cowslip and the pitcher plant among them.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

Her summer home in Gloucester is a two-story brown cottage, with doors and windows opening out upon a piazza facing the sea. Upon the interior Miss Phelps has bestowed much of the artistic taste which distinguishes her. The parlor is a long, narrow room, tinted with a delicate green shade, not a sea green, but the green our eye catches in the opal of a wave as the sunlight touches it. In other rooms of the house the same taste has directed that one should be rose tint, another robin's egg blue, another delicate shades of buff and brown, another the native colors of the wood. The house is filled with the remembrances of those who love her, and, with the books and pictures that she loves and with the constant society and sympathy of friends, the lady whom you know as the author of "Gates Ajar" and "The Story of Avis" here draws into her quiet days and invalid life the courage and the calm of the summer sea.

NORA PERRY.

Miss Perry's home is in Providence, in Little Rhode Island, though she was a Massachusetts girl, and is so much in Boston that many persons have an idea that this home we go up over there. To reach it is a long, narrow road, and the house is a quiet street, stop at last before a modest little house shaded by two branching elms. But it is not the exterior, it is the interior in which we are most interested, for it is there that Nora Perry's individuality has opportunity to express itself. Admitted to this interior we are shown into a charming room of which we take fascinated observation while we wait the coming of its fair mistress. The heavy drapery of the windows gives the room a soft, subdued light, but quite sufficient to enable us to discover its artistic arrangement. It is winter a bright open wood fire is burning before us. On the walls, all about, are pictures—pictures everywhere; bits of painting, beautiful engravings, and choice specimens of photographic art. In a corner stands a wide writing table, and close behind it a book case filled with books. This corner is our lady's work shop, the nook where our sweet singer's songs are penned.

MRS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

The dwelling is one of those grand, old-fashioned farm houses, built to last as long as the island, and when folks had plenty of timber to put around it. It used to be a tavern, also, and it actually seems to laugh, as we come up to it, with memories of the jollity it has seen in days gone by. But there is a different air about it now. It has been remodeled somewhat, without and within; and while there is no lack of laughter around it, it stands with a quiet and stately grace. There is a store of joy there now, but it is different; as the song that steals out into the hushed night from the poet's lattice is different from that which makes the rafters ring over the bowl of cider. The staircase is broad and quaint, and above it is open clear through the house, giving it an air of spaciousness and grandeur. Below, too, it is wide and cool, a most delicious retreat in the heat of the day, a perfect temple for quiet, unspoken worship in the hush of evening. To the left of the hall is the parlor; and once within, it is hard to get away, there is so much to feast the eye, and so much to charm the mind; for here the family sit and make the home.

MRS. CELIA THAXTER.

The cottage at Appledore Island is perfectly plain. No bay windows, balconies or other pretty appendages; no fanciful gables, or gothic points; no newness of paint; no vines or trees. Only a plain, two storied house, with dormer windowed attic. A homely house built on the rock, and perched in severe relief against the sky. At the foot of the cottage is a small yard inclosed by a picket fence. It is full of flowers. I do not mean prim and decorous beds and flowers staying where they are put within their well clipped borders. But a yard full of flowers—full to the fence top, and covering every inch of ground with their glad luxuriance. [No weed anywhere—quite crowded out by these burning, glowing, starry, gladsome creatures. Somehow, by reason of the soil and air, the flowers here have a freedom of growth and brilliancy of hue not elsewhere found—and intense loveliness.

MRS. J. J. PIATT AND S. M. B. PIATT.

The Piatt house itself is built at the center of many beautiful landscapes, the Ohio river being the commanding feature. The cottage stands on the river-line of hills, on the northern (Ohio) side, nearly 300 feet above the river level. Every window of the house gives charming river

views—the Ohio southeast and northwest, the great Miami to the northward, while from the heights above the house there is a lovely glimpse of the meeting of the Whitewater with the Miami, reminding one of Tom Moore's song of "The Vale of Avoca where the bright waters meet. These gay, sunny waters encircle in their gleaming arms the more green and fertile of valleys. In summer the whole country below the dark wooded heights seems one vast, unbroken, level corn field. Across the Ohio to the southward there are some delightful Kentucky views—rich and extensive bottom lands, with farm houses, orchards, pastures, wheat-fields and corn-fields, bounded by a line of wooden hills, so that the scene from the upper windows is a delightful mingling of the idyllic and the romantic.

MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY.

It is a sweet, sunny place in Milton, midway between the Mill Village and the Center; and the pleasant south windows look away to blue hills which bound the horizon. It is a brown, double house, with an L and a veranda at the back, a broad piazza in front, woodbine climbing luxuriantly around its pillars and up to the side of the house—a roof of woodbine which her children brought from Milton woods years ago and planted here. Roses grow about the place in summer, and the place is very green. Gnarled old apple trees and dwarf pears abound at the back, and plenty of singing birds have their habitation among the branches, and in the bird houses, which are perched high up above the tree-tops for their accommodation. Lovely old elms gave the place a name—Elm Corner. That quaint old house across the road is where "Faith Gartney" used to live.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

The home of J. T. Trowbridge, the poet and the story teller, is a neat brown wooden house, two and a half stories high, situated in a garden of fruits and flowers, on Pleasant street, in Arlington, Mass. Close behind it Arlington Lake, the Spy Ford of historic fame, winds like a broad river for a distance of a mile or more. A drawing-room furnished with elegance and taste occupies the front half of the house, behind which a large dining-room overlooks the pond. From the east window in the upper hall Bunker Hill Monument and the city of Charlestown can be seen with a glimpse of old Boston itself. From the southeast window of the study Mount Auburn, the city of the dead, Cambridge Observatory, surrounded by the hills of Brighton and Brookline, form an interesting prospect. Arlington Lake, which can ever changing variety.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

The Stoddards live in New York, in an unpretending little house in East Fifteenth street. If we were to attempt to characterize their home in a few words we should say that it was nearly such a home as all authors ought to have. It is plainly furnished, but is full of good books and good pictures, most of which were painted by their artist friends. The books are all English, of course, for the Stoddards have only such education as they have given themselves; but they are all good—"books which are books," as Charles Lamb used to say.

The Rothschild's Promised Bride.

Mdlle. Perugia, the affianced bride of Baron Leopold Rothschild, is the sister of Mrs. Arthur Sassoon. She brings her husband little or no dowry, but she is of remarkable beauty and is endowed with unusual talents. Brought up in Trieste, where their father had a banking house, the two sisters spent their early years in that city; but in consequence of difficulties the bank was broken up. Their father died and the two young girls, with their mother, being left, comparatively speaking, poor, went to Vienna, where they lived with a rich relative. A photograph of the elder sister somehow found its way to London and fell into the hands of Mr. Arthur Sassoon. Struck with the beauty of the likeness Mr. Sassoon undertook a journey to Vienna in search of the original. It was at Mrs. Sassoon's house that Baron Leopold met his bride. Thus both ladies owe their successful marriage to the charm of a photograph, which should henceforth be treasured as an honored possession, and handed down as a lucky heirloom.

Newspaper Waifs.

The sign "Beware of Dog" is stuck up that he who reads may run.—[Modern Argosy.

"Ah, my son, did you not know it was sinful to catch fish on Sunday?" "Who's a ketchin' any fish?"

A Nevada critic, speaking of a harpist, said: "We never before knew there was so much music in a gridiron."

Ex-Secretary Thompson says that there isn't a ship in the navy that hasn't a eucure deck.—[Lowell Citizen.

A disgruntled man feels bad, of course, about being marked for life; but when he is marked for death he must feel worse.

A Hibernian switch tender who saw a train coming in on time, said: "You are first at last, and you were always behind before."

A certain musical critic is so full of music that he eats soup with a tuning fork.—[Boston Globe. We presume it is also natural for him to pause and rest at a bar.—[Somerville Journal.

Some philanthropist sent a Bible to a Milwaukee editor in hopes of doing him some good, and he thought it was a new publication and wrote a review of it in which he said the production was a failure. If it was intended for a novel it lacked plot, and if for a history it was full of improbable incidents. He couldn't recommend it.—[Boston Transcript.

TELEGRAPHIC

CONKLING CROWS.

He "Raises Himself to His Full Height,"

And Swearing Like Trooper Says He is a Stalwart.

Teller Tells What He Knows About the Indian Bill.

Senator Hill Produces Some Statistics on the Same Subject.

Whittaker is Granted a New Trial Next Month.

COLORADO.

HOUSE MORNING.

DENVER, January 20.—A number of bills were reported from the different committees. The committee recommended that the bill to exempt the securities of loan associations do not pass. The following were then introduced and read for the first time:

H. B. 98, by Brush, to authorize the treasurer and auditor to employ clerks.
H. B. 99, to amend the fish law.
H. B. 100, by Beshar, to amend the law in regard to sheep inspectors.
H. B. 101, by Martinez, to amend the general law.

A number of bills were then read the second time and properly referred.

The following came up for third reading:

H. B. 45, to provide a fund for the agricultural college, passed unanimously.
H. B. 52, in regard to attorneys in county courts, passed unanimously.
H. B. 55, to amend the law in regard to judgment, was passed unanimously.
H. B. 63, to amend the criminal code, passed.
S. B. 22, to grant permission to the United States to buy land in Colorado, passed unanimously.

Messrs. Carpenter and Coulter were appointed a committee to confer with a senate committee on S. B. 19 in regard to carrying concealed weapons.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the house went into committee of the whole, with Bowles in the chair. The following bills came under consideration:

H. B. 37, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended the bill declaring certain counties, including Lake and Las Animas, first-class, which, if it had passed, would have made a material reduction in the compensation of county officers, especially in Lake, where it is said the sheriff receives at least \$30,000 per annum, and the county recorder even more than this large amount.

H. B. 13, by Bakr, to regulate the location of mill sites. The committee recommended it be laid on the table until the amendments are printed.

H. B. 51, by Lauter, to amend section 35 of an act to maintain a system of free schools. The committee recommended it be not passed.

H. B. 38, by Bryan, to amend an act providing for a system of procedure in civil actions in courts of justice. Recommended to pass.

The next in order of business was third reading of bills:

S. B. No. 7, to provide for the submission of the question of the permanent location of the capital to qualified electors of the state. Passed unanimously.

S. B. 13, to regulate marriages, was unanimously passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE—MORNING.

Jacobson and Rhodes were appointed a committee of conference with the house committee on S. B. 19. The reports of different committees were then received. On motion of Barla it was resolved to publish the school law in the Spanish language. A message was received from the house that Bryan, Myers and Swisher had been appointed a committee to visit the state university.

The following were then introduced and read:

S. B. 92, by Stanger, relating to judgment at execution.

S. B. 92, by Freeman, making provision for settling priority of water rights.

S. B. 94, by Rogers, encouraging the manufacture of brick.

S. B. 95, by Church, to amend an act to establish a system of free schools.

S. B. 96, by Wolcott, of Clear Creek, to repeal chapter 15 of the general laws.

After reading a number of bills, the senate adjourned for dinner.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

There being no business on file the senate simply met and adjourned.

Board of Trade Meeting.

DENVER, January 20.—The board of trade held a meeting this evening at which the committee of seven appointed some time ago to draft a railroad bill, presented their bill. J. T. Cornforth spoke against the bill and Mr. Wilder said he did not think any railroad bill was wanted at present, and without taking any action adjourned.

No True Bill.

DENVER, January 20.—The grand jury found an indictment against John Phelps, John Carroll and H. T. Hill, the men arrested several months ago charged with defrauding the Denver Pacific railway.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

ACROSS THE ISTHMI.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Ex-Secretary Thompson continued this morning his argument before the committee on foreign affairs, against the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Panama canal project and Captain Eads made further argument before the house committee on the inter-oceanic canal in support of his plan for an inter-oceanic ship railway.

EXCITING SCENE.

CHICAGO, January 20.—The Tribune's Washington special says there was a scene in the foreign affairs committee room to-day, which for a few moments caused considerable excitement. The committee was engaged in consideration of the famous Benjamin Weil and la Abra silva mines claim against the Mexican government. Mr. Worden, an attorney of this city, who is counsel for Weil, was making a statement which ex Postmaster General Cresswell, representing the Mexican government, regarded as incorrect and asked for a correction. Worden refused to be interrupted and was proceeding when Cresswell insisted upon making an explanation. This Worden resented as a personal affront and retorted angrily that he would not be interrupted, and said something about settling the affair elsewhere. Cresswell also grew warm, but the chairman rapped both gentlemen to order and informed them that any further exhibition of that sort would bring the meeting and investigation to a summary close. Cresswell apologized for his interruption and Mr. Worden cooling down the argument was resumed.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A Washington special contains the following points: General Grant heads a petition to make Postmaster James, of New York, postmaster general in Garfield's cabinet. Neither Blaine nor anybody else has been offered a cabinet position under the new administration.

ROMASTES FURIOUS.

The Times' Washington special has a story to the effect that Frank Hiseock, of New York, who aspires to the speakership, although always an anti Conkling republican, became convinced that Conkling's aid was necessary to secure his ambition. He called on Conkling in the senate yesterday afternoon and had a talk on the subject. Conkling received his visitor with more than his usual haughtiness. He raised his form to its full height as he looked Hiseock full in the face and declared after the fashion of a proud political potentate who does not like to grant favors to men who have been lacking in personal loyalty. Hiseock began by bluntly saying he wanted Conkling's support in his canvass for the speakership, frankly saying that he did not believe he could succeed without his help. He understood the full value of the service he was asking and subscribed himself for the alliance.

Said Conkling, lowly and impressively, "Mr. Hiseock, you ask me for my support for the speakership. Now, my dear sir, I ask in advance what kind of a man I am supporting. There are in this sad vale of tears two kinds of republicans. If you belong to a certain class who are beneath any language, however contemptuous, you must not look to me. By God, sir, if there is any one thing upon which I pride myself it is the fact that I am a republican, a stalwart republican, if you please. There is no milk and water business here, no sniveling hypocrisy of selfish cant. To all loyal republicans I am a friend, to the insipid, make-believe republicans, who make an endless practice of being superior to their wicked party associates, I am a sworn, unshrinking, tireless enemy."

Hiseock took this lecture very quietly, and then asked in a quiet fashion what sort of a pledge Conkling would require from him to satisfy him upon the question of personal loyalty.

Conkling replied in a still more emphatic manner: "It is a subject that will take some time for me to consider. I am free to say I like you. You have never to my knowledge played the sneak, but, by God, if you were my own father or my own brother I would want to know in advance exactly how you stood on one or two vital things before you could have my support. I tell you, sir, it is a matter far beyond any personal feelings. I should want you to be able to satisfy me that you are loyal to the stalwart element of the republican party and that you have no sympathy with the treacherous traitors, hypocritical conspirators who are now seeking to betray the coming president into a contemptible disregard of the men who made him to day all that he is. By God, sir," said Mr. Conkling with increased fire, "there is going to be in the future a square line of action drawn. The men who carried the last campaign on their shoulders and who secured a hard earned victory are men who will not be overlooked. The power that made can undo, so when you come to me to ask me for my support you must first be certain where you stand, at the present time as well as for the future as a loyal, stalwart republican. I don't propose to allow the cunning, sneaking, hypocritical, feather-headed, Ohio breed of milk and water men to rule. We have submitted quietly believing that relief would come in the natural order of things."

Conkling's talk to Hiseock was plainly understood by the latter to be a demand for his personal allegiance to Conkling even to the extent of fighting the coming administration if his leader should so direct. There is little doubt that he will accept the condition and through his new alliance he becomes one of the most formidable contestants for the speakership of the next house.

THE INDIAN BILL.

In the senate to day the bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severally to Indians of various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the states and territories over the Indians and for other purposes, was taken up. Coke explained its provision to the president that whenever, in his judgment, a reservation of land on which Indians are lo-

calated, shall be fit for agricultural purposes, is to have the same surveyed and allotted in the manner specified by the first section to individual Indians of the tribes for which it has been set apart, the excess of lands in the reservation above what may be thus allotted to individuals is to be negotiated for by the secretary of the interior, but no money is to be paid until the mediations are ratified by congress.

Vest moved an amendment to the section excluding the Indian Territory from the operations of the bill so that only tribal reservations therein should be excluded. He would have observed every treaty with the Indians in letter and spirit, and criticised the committee on Indian affairs for excepting from the bill the thirty Indian tribes on the plains.

Teller opposed the bill. He referred to the memorial of the commissioner of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States upon the Indian rights and Indian civilization in which among other things it was claimed the Indian should have a good education and religious liberty. He argued that these gentlemen were impractical. They proposed to treat all Indians, savage and friendly, alike and yet there was as much difference between Indians as between civilized beings and legislation that would be beneficial for one class would fail if applied to the other. The effect of giving land to Indians absolutely would be as it had been in the past to subject them to the rapacity of the whites and ultimately to deprive them of a resting place on this continent.

Saunders supported the bill as facilitating to breaking up tribal relations and affording the Indians better facilities than they would have without it to prepare for good citizenship.

Hill, (Col.) said as the alleged opposition of Indians to the severally provision had been urged against the propriety of its enactment he had endeavored to ascertain the truth as to the feeling of the Indians on that point. In response to this inquiry he had received from the commissioner of Indian affairs a letter which he would now read. The letter stated in substance that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have for years past been demanding a separate allotment of their lands; their request was not complied with, owing to the survey not having been completed. The agents of the Sioux of Nebraska, the Chippewa of Wisconsin, and numerous others reported that these tribes had signified in some instances unanimously their desire to be located in severally and in other instances their desire to have patents issued to them for their lands, as provided in the treaty. Very few outside of the civilized tribes in the Indian territory had failed to favor the movement.

Without action on the bill the senate adjourned.

SOME WASHINGTON PERSONALS.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A Washington special states that the friends of Governor Long, who are interested in the reform of Indian management are proposing him for the next secretary of the interior.

Mr. Hiseock's frequent consultations with Conkling, with a view to securing his support, strengthens the belief that Conkling will support Hiseock's canvass for the speakership. Hiseock has already begun his canvass, and is being seconded by Warner Miller.

General O O Howard arrived in New York yesterday.

Pennsylvania's Struggle Over the Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, January 20.—The third ballot for United States senator shows small changes. The vote last Tuesday was as follows: In the senate, Oliver 20, Grow 14, Wallace 16.

In the house, Oliver 75, Grow 44, Wallace 17.

Sherman and Foster.

COLUMBUS, O., January 20.—Every republican member of the general assembly signed a memorial asking that Garfield make Governor Foster a cabinet minister. Secretary Sherman made a speech to a large gathering of friends to-day. Governor Foster in introducing him took occasion to make an eloquent allusion to his services, talents and prominence. The secretary made a feeling response expressing his gratitude to the people who had elected him senator after he had for four years performed the arduous and difficult duties of secretary of the treasury. He had done the best he could to advance the interests to the country. He agreed with Foster in a tribute of respect to Senator Thurman as an able and honorable man.

Tennessee's Senatorial Fight.

NASHVILLE, January 20.—There is no marked change in the senatorial ballot. The vote in the legislature last Tuesday was as follows:—In the senate: Maynard 8, Savage 6, Bailey 5, Muse 2, James 1, Taylor 1, Bates 2. In the house: Maynard 33, Bailey 17, Savage 17, Muse 4, Bright 2, Wilson 1, Edwards 1; necessary to a choice 51.

The eleven ballot to-day stood as follows: Maynard 35, Bates 31, Bailey 13, Harrison 5, Wm. Smith 4, Bright 3, Taylor 2, Edward 1, Thomas 1.

Adjourned.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 20.
Silver bars, 111. Money 4 and 6. Government, quiet. Stocks closed irregular.
Western Union, 114 1/2 C. P. bonds, 113 1/2
Quicksilver, 15 S. S. Tunnel, 11 1/2
Pacific Mail, 55 1/2 D. & R. G. old
Mariposa, 11 1/2 bonds, 115 1/2
Wells, Fargo, 116 D. & R. G. consols, 112
N. Y. Central, 152 1/2 D. & R. G. stock, 89 1/2
Erie, 51 1/2 Coal & Iron Co.
Panama, 23 1/2 bonds, 96 1/2
Union Pacific, 121 1/2 Coal & Iron Co.
U. P. bonds, 113 1/2 stock, 39 1/2
Central Pacific, 95 1/2

An Alarming Consolidation.

ALBANY, January 20.—In the assembly a resolution calling for an investigation concerning the consolidation of the telegraph companies was adopted.

Nebraska's Senatorial Contest.

LINCOLN, January 20.—Five senatorial ballots were taken to-day. The last ballot was as follows: Paddock 38, Van Wick 15, Weaver 5, Dundy 13, Post 8, Mason 7, Nance 3, Kenney (Democrat) 7. The election is likely to narrow of one of Paddock's opponents.

Enjoining the Telegraphic Consolidation.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Rufus Hatch began a suit in the supreme court against the Western Union, Atlantic & Pacific and American Union Telegraph companies to prevent the proposed consolidation. He has obtained an injunction restraining the defendant companies from entering into any agreement of consolidation and from increasing their capital stock and other matters.

The Times says the plaintiff Hatch is owner of 100 shares of the American Union company's stock and the suit is in behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the American Union company who may come in to claim the benefit, sought to be procured by its means, that is the prevention of the consolidation of the three telegraph companies. Mr. Hatch says in his complaint that the American Union telegraph company was started to overcome the monopoly which was created when the Western Union telegraph company obtained control of the Atlantic & Pacific company to bring about a healthy competition, which inures to the benefit of the commercial public. He says when he became a stockholder in the American Union he expected to make large profits from the patronage which the public generally would give it as a medium of cheap telegraphing, and that the American Union has now by the expenditure of about ten millions of dollars, procured as complete telegraph lines and equipments as that which is possessed by the Western Union company, whose capital stock of \$40,000,000 represents the value of its lines and equipments. With its capital of \$10,000,000, Mr. Hatch says the American Union can earn as much as the Western Union with \$40,000,000 capital. He alleges that the combination, or conspiracy, has been entered into between the directors of his company and other companies for the purpose of their own gain, not for the benefit of the stockholder, to consolidate all lines and companies and re-create a monopoly in the telegraph business. For that purpose those directors propose an additional capital of \$40,000,000 to be added to the existing capital of \$40,000,000 of the Western Union telegraph company, which \$40,000,000 additional capital is to be distributed in shares without any cash being paid in return for such shares. The additional capital of \$40,000,000 he says is to represent materials that cost only \$10,000,000. Mr. Hatch alleges that this is contrary to the interests of trade and commerce, and is against policy and law, and that the board of directors of the American Union company have not the power to sell out that company. He asks the court upon these grounds to intervene and prevent by an injunction the real, irreparable damage to him and other stockholders standing as he does. The affidavit made by Hatch in support of his application for a temporary injunction, which he has obtained is voluminous and recites more in detail the circumstances related in the complaint. In the injunction there is a provision directing the defendants to show cause in the supreme court chambers Monday next why the injunction should not be continued till the determination of the suit.

On the Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Telegraph stocks fell 1 1/2 to 3 1/2, because of the injunction against the consolidation. It is reported this afternoon that negotiations have been renewed for the consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific railroads.

A Banker in Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 20.—H. C. Logan, a well known banker, was before the central police court yesterday on a charge preferred by Alex. T. Beach of assault. Logan stated that a letter was written to California stating that he had signed an undertaking in an attachment conveying property in California belonging to a friend. Thus, he said, he has done me great injury both in California and in this city. I signed no bond, I never knew that there was a suit, and there never was a suit begun; I had never even been spoken to on the subject; I was both angry and annoyed and did not know who was the perpetrator of the outrage. Beach came to my office on Monday and I asked him if he had written the letter. He said yes and I slapped his face. Logan was held in the sum of \$300 bail.

Fire in a Tenement.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A fire occurred in a building on Mott street at 5 o'clock this morning containing one hundred and sixty families comprising fifteen hundred souls. The scene witnessed is without parallel for confusion in the history of fires in this city. The building is known as the big flat, is six stories in height, 75 feet in front and runs through the block to Elizabeth street, a distance of about 200 feet. The fire broke out on the ground floor in a grocery store and the flames breaking through the front window ascended on the outside up the board front of the building until the roof was reached. Fortunately the police and firemen were quickly upon the scene and hurried the screaming women and children and cursing men into the street. The policemen having to use their clubs freely to drive the people out. Thus was prevented a calamity awful to contemplate.

California on the Treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—In the state senate at Sacramento the concurrent resolution protesting against the ratification of the Chinese treaty were reported from the committee. The first resolution, by Senator Glascock, said there was no method to determine laborers or visitors from China. The resolution also held that the treaty should have been couched in language that would forever settle the matters.

The second resolution by Senator Davis alluded to the clause of the treaty allowing the Chinese the same privileges in the United States as the most favored of any other nation, thus conferring upon them the right of naturalization. The resolutions were debated all day, the committee being almost strictly a partisan one, the republicans being against the adoption of the resolutions and the democrats in favor. Finally after several motions to amend, strike out and substitute had been voted down a test vote to lay the whole matter on the table was taken and the motion prevailed by a vote of 23 to 17.

A Second Mary Anderson.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, January 20.—Seline Fetter made her debut at Macauley's theatre to-night, and the enthusiastic citizens render the verdict that she is a second Mary Anderson. She is 18, beautiful and very rich and of aristocratic family.

Whittaker's New Trial.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Whittaker court martial began to-day. The order for the court martial being read Whittaker's counsel, Governor Chamberlain said they had no challenge to make against any member of the court, but desired Colonel Lugenebiel to be put upon his oath so they might determine whether to challenge him or not. Colonel Lugenebiel was sworn and closely interrogated by Chamberlain whether he had ever expressed an opinion or whether he had read about it. Lugenebiel said he had read the papers on the trial, talked now and then, but knew as little about it as any man. He might have expressed an opinion, but had formed no definite opinion and was not prejudiced. He would prefer not to serve if there was any objection. Chamberlain left the matter with the court whether Lugenebiel should remain, and the court said that only a formal challenge could excuse him, Whittaker not objecting to him. Oaths were administered to all the members of the court, which being duly organized, Chamberlain said the defense would need time to digest the testimony and prepare for work before the court. Judge Advocate Gardner also asked time and therefore adjourned to the 3d of February.

PER CENT. OF INCREASE IN POPULATION.

CHICAGO, January 19.—The Tribune's Washington special says: General Walker states the percentage of census increase as follows:—

Alabama	26
Georgia	30
Louisiana	29
Maryland	19
Missouri	20
South Carolina	41
Texas	94
West Virginia	39
Florida	42
Kentucky	24
Arkansas	65
Mississippi	37
North Carolina	30
Tennessee	23
Virginia	23
Connecticut	15
Massachusetts	22
Rhode Island	27

Maine	3
New Hampshire	9
Vermont	25
New Jersey	22
Pennsylvania	22
New York	16
Delaware	17
California	54
Illinois	21
Iowa	46
Michigan	38
Nebraska	26 1/2
Ohio	19
Wisconsin	25
Colorado	38 1/2
Indiana	17
Kansas	17 1/2
Minnesota	77
Nevada	46
Oregon	62
Arizona	319
District of Columbia	35
Montana	60
Utah	66
Wyoming	128
Dakota	184
Idaho	114
New Mexico	29
Washington Territory	21 1/2

Clearing House Exchanges.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The clearing house public exhibit through the clearing house returns for the week as compared with the same week last year.

	GAINED.	Per cent.
New York	49.8	
Boston	13.8	
Philadelphia	4	
Chicago	40.4	
Cincinnati	32	
New Orleans	7.6	
St. Louis	11	
Baltimore	8.5	
San Francisco	13.1	
Milwaukee	12.7	
Louisville	29.3	
Pittsburg	8.2	
Providence	4.1	
Indianapolis	24.8	
Kansas City	19.8	
Hartford	20.5	
Lowell	18.1	

LOST.

Cleveland	67
New Haven	3
Syracuse	6.5

Seeking Shekels.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A Chilean paper says a representative of Bolivia is on his way to the United States to negotiate a treaty of commerce and to raise a loan of £1,000,000 at any sacrifice.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Storm in England.

LONDON, January 21.—With the partial restoration of telegraph wires prostrated by the storm numerous instances of persons being overwhelmed by snow and frozen come in from various districts. Railway trains have been abandoned in the snow in places where only the funnel of the engine is visible. The sea is 10,000. Solid masses of concrete were scooped out by the waves, and stones weighing more than a ton were washed away. The pier at the south end on the Thames opposite the mouth of the Medway was carried away by the sea and the boat which was aiding in the rescue of persons on the pier was swamped and eight persons drowned.

Boiling Water and Melting Lead in Paper.

Take a piece of paper and fold it up, as schoolboys do, into a square box without a lid. Hang this up to a walking stick by four threads, and support the stick upon books or other convenient props. Then a lamp or taper must be placed under this dainty cauldron. In a few minutes the water will boil. The only fear is lest the threads should catch fire and let the water spill into the lamp and over the table. The paper does not burn, because it is wet; and even if it resisted the wet it still would not burn through, because the heat imparted to it on one side by the flame would be very rapidly conducted away by the water on the other.

Another experiment of a similar nature, but perhaps even more striking, is as follows: Twist up the edges of a common playing card or other bit of card board so as to fashion it into a light tray. On this tray place a layer of small shots or bits of lead and heat it over the flame of a lamp. The lead will melt, but the card will not burn. It may be charred a little round the edges, but immediately below the lead it will not be burned, for here again the lead conducts off the heat on one side as fast as it is supplied on the other.

A Chivington of Journalists.

From the Worcester Spy.

Women and children are always spared in civilized warfare. Our Indian tribes, in their original state of savagery, spared neither, and their example has been rarely, copied by men wearing the uniform of the United States army. In the massacre of the Cheyennes by Colonel Chivington, and of the Piegiars by troops under the command of General Sheridan, it is said that not only were women and children slaughtered, but their scalps were taken and worn by the murderers at their belts—shocking trophies of a shameful victory. The story of these atrocities was read with horror and shame by the people of the United States. We do not remember that any journalist defended or excused them, but there is one who might have done so—the man who, in his zeal to protect the officials of the interior department from the Massachusetts "sensationalists," has singled out as the most formidable enemy of his official friends, or the one most worthy of his prowess, a young Indian girl, intelligent, modest, and womanly—who has come claim to every man's courtesy and respect that any of our sisters or daughters have. She has shown the capacity of her race for intellectual attainments by acquiring in two years a surprising mastery of the English language, with such acquaintance with social usages that, except for the physical signs of her origin, she would pass anywhere without remark, as an intelligent, well-mannered and attractive young lady. Having publicity, and longing to return to her home and her kindred, she has undertaken as a duty to enlighten the public in regard to a series of wrongs which ought to do interest the people, who, through their official agents, are the wrong-doers as much as the helpless victims of the injury. Miss La Fleische, or Bright Eyes, has done more than any other person to draw attention to the wrongs of the Poncas, and if justice is ever done to them they will owe it chiefly to her.

This is the young woman whom the Washington correspondent to the Springfield Republican brutally calls a "phenomenal liar." She is only a woman, one of a despised race, and with no near friends to take her part; she has been troublesome to Secretary Schurz, interfering with his plans to smooth over the inequities and mistakes of his administration; she is too keen sighted to be deceived by official duplicity, and too faithful to be diverted from the hard duty she had undertaken, by sneers or blandishments. And so this gallant volunteer in behalf of the Secretary and this policy this Chivington of journalists assails her with coarse and virulent abuse, thinking probably that a young girl so refined and womanly as she is known to be would shrink from exposure to such weapons, and leave him the credit of having silenced the most effective advocate of justice to the Poncas. It was a foul blow, and has been called cowardly, but that word is perhaps misapplied. It requires considerable courage of an edacious and despicable kind to outrage decency and defy public sentiment by an insult so cruel and unprovoked to a woman, whom all who know her believe to be sensitive, refined and truthful. Colonel Chivington and his soldiers, who wore the scalps of women at their belts, were not cowards, but they were worse. They deserved the fate of murderers; the pillory or the whipping post, if those institutions still flourished, would be the appropriate reward of the man who writes as they fought.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Towner's present weight is 170. The czar does not like the electric light and will not use it in the Winter Palace.

The Hon. T. M. Allyn has been contracted for the creation of a chapel to cost \$40,000 at Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., as a memorial to the Allyn family.

Mr. J. B. Brown, a wealthy banker of Portland, Me., died the other day from the effects of a fall on the ice. He was born in 1804, and began life as a grocer's clerk. He made a fortune out of the sugar business, and afterwards established his banking house. He was the largest real estate owner in Portland.

Senator Allison appears to be the coming man for secretary of the treasury.

General Butler has again been "bottled up." His political career is ending like his military career with Fort Fisher and Dutch Gap.

The New York Sun says that Mr. Tilden has declared that "he had no opinion of the democratic party." The party probably reciprocates.

The capital ought to be in a city where the taxes are honestly paid, so that a bad example shall not be set for the rest of the state.

The National Wool convention is now in session in Washington. Among the visitors is an Australian wool grower who says there they raise twelve sheep to an acre.

Senator Dawes has not made a brilliant record in the senate, but he has been a useful, industrious, honest senator. He would have done better, however, to have remained in the house, where he was in every sense a leader.

The prominent candidates for the speakership are all from the west. The two most prominent are Dannel, of Minnesota, and Kasson, of Iowa. The east don't seem to have a candidate since it is generally supposed Frye will go into the senate.

The committee to investigate the Arapahoe fraudulent assessment has been organized. It consists of Senators Freeman and Streeter, and Representatives Hudson, Baker and Swisher. This is a good committee. We trust it will have time to make a thorough examination.

We are happy to state that the editor of the Register Call entertains the following opinion on the capital question: "Surely there are none of the legislators 'who could for an instant think of placing the capital at Colorado Springs. If so, let him be taken out and shot on the spot.'"

The first mention of Routt's name for a cabinet position was considered a joke, and, as it was considered a harmless one, he was quite generally endorsed. Later events show that it is a more serious joke than was at first supposed. Routt is now more than possible candidate. Chaffee even is said to be working for him with the aid of the Blaine party.

The News in summing up the good features of the new funding bill speaks of "the permanent character of the investment." It is a five ten bond or one redeemable in five years and payable in ten. This is in no sense a permanent interest. The senate however will probably raise the rate of interest and have the bond run at least twenty years.

It seems that Mr. Platt was a member of the famous class of 1833 at Yale. This is the most famous class in the fifties in America. It contained another senator-elect, Randall Gibson, of Louisiana. Among other members are Charles Dudley Warner, E. C. Siedman the poet, Andrew D. White, president of Cornell and minister to Germany, W. W. Phelps ex-member of congress.

Yesterday was quite a day for the election of senators. Hawley, McMillan, Dawes, Conger, Platt, Hale and Bayard were elected. A striking feature of these elections is the fact that Bayard is the only one who is re-elected. This will be his third term. The others are all republicans who have seen active service in the house. In Tennessee Maynard leads all others in the vote but still lacks ten of having a majority.

The funding bill passed the house yesterday. The only great change is in regard to the payment of a part of the five and six per cent. bonds due in standard silver dollars and a part of the gold held for redemption purposes. This was defeated. The bill passed by a vote of 135 to 124. This is not a large majority for a bad financial bill in the house. In November, 1877, a bill to repeal the resumption act passed by a vote of two in favor to one against.

The bill prohibiting lotteries seems to have aroused general interest. It was aimed at the Colorado lottery which is not a healthful state institution. The effort to include churches was a good one. A hundred years ago it was customary for legislatures and assemblies to legalize lotteries to build churches, but now such legislation would be impossible. The influence of church lotteries is the most pernicious of all gambling institutions, because they influence those who are not confined gamblers. Such legislation would undoubtedly do good, because it shows up the hypocrisy of certain church practices and is likely to stop them.

Governor Routt thinks that Chaffee is working for him. Possibly he is. We hope so, as it is positive evidence that Chaffee has no chance and will not put in his claims. Regarding the visit to Mentor in Governor Routt's interest, a dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says: "The Grant people, it is said, are very anxious to have Mr. Routt, of Colorado, for postmaster general, who, it is said, gave \$50,000 to the republican campaign fund, but General Garfield has concluded, his friend says, not to appoint Mr. Routt, or to put in his cabinet any other pronounced out-and-out Grant and Conkling man."

THE FUNDING BILL

The funding bill as agreed upon by the house committee is perhaps the worst financial bill that has been submitted to congress since the bill for the repeal of the resumption act. It is a bill which if it becomes a law will stop all refunding. Some of the crudities are as follows: The English consols bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. are not now at par, though they are popular for investment because they run for a very long period. Our bonds are at the same rate of interest and run only ten years. Such bonds cannot be placed at par. But the law provides that in placing these bonds the debt must not be increased or in other words that the three per cent. bonds shall not be placed at less than par. As this is impossible, the bill is likely to defeat any efforts toward refunding.

Again the bill proposes to compel the bondholders to take the 4 1/2 grain dollar in payment for a part of the bonds, though this is in violation of the spirit of the agreement. Strong arguments have been made to show the right of the government to do this, but still the facts remain that the officers of the government who placed the bonds and the parties who bought the bonds both understood the bonds were to be paid in gold. This is particularly hard on foreign investors to whom the 4 1/2 grain silver dollar has only a bullion value. The bill also proposes to reduce the coin reserve for the redemption of greenbacks from about \$140,000,000 to \$50,000,000, a measure which, if carried out, may produce a panic as \$50,000,000 reserve is not enough to float \$346,000,000 of greenbacks according to pretty well settled banking principles.

Another ugly feature is the forcing of this loan on the national banks. These banks are compelled to hold the three per cent. bonds and no others on deposit as security for their circulation. The effect of this will be that many banks will cease to issue notes, and this, of course, will contract the currency. It has been a serious question with many banks, whether it paid to have any circulation with a reserve in four per cent. bonds, and several banks have withdrawn all their circulation. It is a mistake ever to attempt to force a loan. It always injures the credit of a nation. Our credit is good because the creditors have faith in the government and not because the government wills that it is good and compels its citizens to take its securities.

Such a bill will greatly injure the public credit if it passes. It shows a disregard for the nation's faith. It is opposed to all good financial principles. It asks capitalists to lend the government money at a lower rate for a short period than ever was known before, yet in the same breath names conditions which create alarm and distrust in the capitalist. It was hoped that with the success of resumption such absurd legislation was at an end. But the greenbacker still lives to do what he can to create financial destruction and ruin.

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS.

The above is the title of a pamphlet by Dr. S. E. Solly, reprinted by permission of Harper Bros. from "New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail." Its publication is timely as recent articles in eastern papers have depreciated Colorado as a health resort. This is in part our own fault. The climate had the reputation east of being better than it really was, on account of the glowing descriptions which have been written about it. Many have come here and found themselves deceived, and finally this dissatisfaction has found quite a general expression in eastern papers. We say therefore the publication of this pamphlet is timely because it tells the truth about our climate. It says we have some cold weather in winter and disagreeable winds in the spring. It says that the climate will not be found health giving to all kinds of invalids. In a general way it tells what class of invalids may be benefited by coming to Colorado and what class will be injured. Such a book cannot fail to be of great use. Undoubtedly lives have been shortened as well as lengthened by coming to Colorado. The circulation of the pamphlet will tend to induce only those to come here who may be benefited. It contains the results of the careful study and wide experience of a skillful physician.

The book is popular and yet scientific. It is addressed to invalids rather than physicians, though the latter who are unacquainted with the Colorado climate will find it of great value. The author very rightly assumes in his preface that "the laity now-a-days wish to know the why and wherefore." To the invalid, the selection of a climate may be a matter of life or death. In such an important decision, he wants to act intelligently and in part on his own judgment as well as on that of a physician. This book will be of decided help to such invalids. The book opens with a discussion of "change of climate." It gives the most important conditions and their effect on the human system. It then tells us the characteristics of the Colorado climate and gives the specific effect on the disease which it may cure or stay. This leads to simple explanations of what consumption is, what a hemorrhage is, what causes it, and how this climate may be of benefit. The invalid is given an accurate idea of the difficulty to be cured and how the climate may aid in this cure. It answers in a very simple

and comprehensive manner the questions, a large class of our invalids are continually asking with little satisfaction. We heartily commend the book because we have confidence in the medical ability of the author, because of its fair impartial tone, and because it contains information of vital importance to a large class of invalids in this country.

The table published in our telegraph columns, giving the percentage in increase of population in the different states is quite interesting. It seems that New England shows the least increase. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have nearly stood still, while Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have gained from 15 to 27 per cent. The middle states show gains of from 16 to 25 per cent. The south shows still larger gains than the middle or New England states. Of the southern states Texas has most increased in population. The largest gains have been in the northwest and are in the following order: Dakota, 85.4 per cent.; Colorado, 38.3; Nebraska, 26.8; Washington Territory, 21.3; Kansas, 17.3; Wyoming, 12.8; Idaho, 11.4. These statistics emphasize the ancient idea that the seat of empire is being gradually carried westward. In the beginning of the century and down to 1840, the states on the Atlantic ruled the country. Now they cast a small part of the electoral vote. Just now no section rules congress. The northwest is not stronger than the south and east, though stronger than either one. In 1890 when the next census is taken, unless the current of immigration changes, the northwest will be as populous as both the south and east. Then a solid northwest will elect presidents and rule congress. The only thing that can change this will be the railroad development of the southwest, toward which there appears to be a strong tendency. This change in the seat of empire is not likely however to modify our government, as the ruling class is the same only it is located in another section of the country. If the southwest should be rapidly peopled by the railroad development, it would be by an influx of eastern people with brains and capital. This government will be a Yankee one for years to come.

The kindest criticisms made in regard to any of the prospective cabinet officers have been made regarding Senator Bruce. The idea of his going into the cabinet simply as a representative colored man is generally opposed. His friends advocate his claims as the representative of a section rather than a race. Garfield is urged to consider his claims because he is the ablest, cleanest and most popular republican in the south. Senator Bruce was born in Virginia in 1841, and is therefore now only 40 years of age. In 1872 he was sheriff of Bolivar county, Mississippi. In 1874, while in this office, he was elected to the United States senate and took his seat in 1875, when only 34 years old. At this time he must have been the youngest man among the senators on the floor. During these six years he has conducted himself with such modesty, ability and manliness as to win the hearty respect of even his political opponents. We doubt whether there is a senator on the republican side of the senate whose elevation to the cabinet would give such unalloyed satisfaction to the opposition party as that of Senator Bruce.

We said before that Belford greatly injured the republican cause here by his assumption that republicans were more hostile to silver than the democrats. This is untrue, but the democracy in this state are taking advantage of it, as may be shown by the following squibs from the Leadville Democrat:

There is no denying that it was stupid for Colorado to vote for gold standard Garfield.

If Garfield don't let up on his gold standard views, Colorado's democratic majority this fall will be about ten thousand.

The only hope that Garfield's administration will not monetize silver, lies in the fact that so many republican politicians have invested in silver mines.

Now Judge Belford had no right to put his party in such a position when it is a false one. A little party discipline would be in order.

The feeling regarding the placing of General Grant on the retired list is generally strong outside of congress. The Boston Herald, which is the exponent of independent views in Boston, says:

"General Grant honestly felt that he sacrificed a life position, exactly in the line of his inclination, when he surrendered 'the generalship for the presidency.' His 'services in the war' entitles him to every 'provision which the nation can reasonably make. In any other country in the world he would have been pensioned lavishly and with the utmost dignity. To restore to him his rank and place him on the retired list is not too much. And if 'it would result in putting a stop to the relief propositions of his too serviceable friends, the country would doubtless welcome it as a happy solution of a question that must be as embarrassing to the ex-president as it is wearisome to the people.' The house should respect this united public sentiment."

The greenbackers, for some time have felt that unless there was a financial panic soon, they never could be revived. This explains the new funding bill introduced into the house yesterday. It should be labelled "a bill to create a financial panic so as to revive the greenback party."

ARAPAHOE AND EL PASO

The Denver Times has not the temerity to defend Arapahoe's fraudulent assessment, but tries to cover the fraud by a few squibs about our assessment which should receive a passing notice:

El Paso county had 4,900 (even) horses in 1879, and only 4,235 in 1880. Investigate the mule business?

El Paso county had 1,020 mules in 1879. In 1880 the county is taxed on 402. Why not investigate the mule business?

In 1879 Colorado Springs was doing the greatest part of the Leadville freighting business. The business now has entirely left us and accounts for the difference in number. To show further that there is no injustice in the assessment to the rest of the state, the 4235 horses in 1880 are assessed at \$177,765 while the 4900 horses in 1879 are assessed at \$168,775. The smaller number of horses this year are therefore assessed at a greater total value than the larger number last year. This is quite conclusive proof that no injustice has been done the state at large by our assessment. The mules that are here are not engaged in freighting business and there is no reason why El Paso should have more than Denver, yet the value of El Paso's mules for 1880 is \$31,897, while Denver's are assessed at only \$10,595.

Again the Times says:

How is it that in 1879 El Paso county assessed 429,000 acres of land and in 1880 only 250,000? Evidently El Paso county needs to be investigated.

We regret to say that we cannot tell why there has been this reduction in the number of acres of land, but the value of the land shows there has been no attempt at fraudulent assessment. What other counties are interested in is whether the total valuation has been increased or diminished. This is the only thing that affects outsiders. Now we will give the assessment of acres and value of land with improvements in El Paso and Arapahoe:

	1879	1880
El Paso		
Number of acres.	429,511.31	250,434.11
Valuation.	\$815,090	\$82,763
Arapahoe		
Number of acres.	131,424.40	122,228.82
Valuation.	\$1,773,595	\$1,111,090

The above shows that the total valuation of land with improvements is \$67,000 greater in 1880 than it was in 1879. Arapahoe, however, shows a reduction of only 9,000 acres of land, but a reduction in value of \$650,000. According to this the value of the land and improvements in Arapahoe have shrunk a third in value, though there has been great activity in real estate in Denver's suburbs. The Times makes another criticism as follows:

El Paso county was taxed on forty-nine asses in 1879, but in 1880 not any. Let an investigation be made to see if at least one cannot be found.

The reason of this is plain. The 47 asses that were in the county have gone away, possibly to Arapahoe to escape assessment.

It is impossible that there should not be changes in assessments, but the vital question is, has it been reduced to escape the state tax. This may be apparent on its face. The Times has selected the supposed weak points in our assessment. Now let us compare the total valuations of the items mentioned in the Times by giving the increase or decrease of valuation and see if the state tax has been reduced by their assessment, as this is the only test of an unjust assessment so far as the rest of the state is concerned.

	Increase	Decrease
Value of land	\$67,690	\$. . .
Asses	705	705
Mules	36,505	36,505
Horses	8,950	8,950
Manufactures	14,290	14,290
Railroads	3,650	3,650
Total	\$76,680	\$55,150

Net increase of valuation . \$21,530

Let us now compare the criticised features of our assessment with the same features of Arapahoe:

	Increase	Decrease
Value of land	\$671,995	\$. . .
Asses	3109	3109
Mules	32	32
Horses	3,205	3,205
Manufactures	63,110	63,110
Railroads	63,110	63,110
Total	\$66,347	\$655,014

Net decrease in valuation . \$588,667

The asses are left blank because they were not assessed in Arapahoe in either 1879 or 1880. The above tables show that the only assessable parts of the El Paso county assessment show a net increase of \$21,530, while the assessment of the same items in Arapahoe show a decrease of \$588,667. We confess our obligation to the Times in pointing out to us this random method of comparison of the two assessments, and will gladly compare our assessment with that of Arapahoe on any other items which the Times may suggest.

As the Times has suggested a comparison of the assessment for the two years, we would draw attention to one or two of Arapahoe's strange inconsistencies. In 1879 Arapahoe had 37,528 cattle assessed at \$411,747, or at the rate of \$10.94 per head. This was about the average rate in other counties this year. In 1880, 36,290 cattle were assessed at \$276,120, or at the rate of \$7.61 per head. Had the same rate that Arapahoe used in 1879 been used in 1880, the total assessment would have been \$397,012 instead of \$276,120. Why was there such a change unless to reduce the tax? The number of sheep in 1880 increased 6,300, yet the total valuation is \$6,492 less. The value of musical instruments in 1880 is \$14,803 less than in 1879; there is a decrease of \$20,534 in the value of watches and clocks; a decrease of

\$5,318 in jewelry; a decrease of \$318,287 in money and credits; a decrease of \$34,421 in household property. In 1879 the bank and other shares were assessed at \$422,130, but in 1880 no such shares were assessed. These items indicate a splendid field for the Times by way of defense. No reasonable man would say that there is any reason for a decrease in the valuation in any of the above items, but rather there should be an increase in the valuation. There is fraud on the face of all these reductions. We would suggest to the Times in its criticism hereafter of any assessment that it criticise with reference to the vital point and that is whether any changes reduce or increase the total valuation and thus reduce or increase the proportion of state tax. We might also suggest to the Times that it is Arapahoe county that is on the rack, and that it can with becoming modesty restrain itself from attacking other counties until its own is cleared from charges which are considered grave enough for legislative investigation.

Senator Dawes who was re-elected senator from Massachusetts has had the longest continuous service in congress of any man now there. He first took his seat in the house in 1857, where he remained until his election to the U. S. senate in 1875, where he has since served. Senator Anthony has served in the senate since 1859. John Sherman was first elected to the house in 1855 and served continuously in one of the branches until 1877 when he went into the cabinet. W. D. Kelly, of Pa., has also had a long continuous service in the house since 1861. Fernando Wood served in the house in 1841-43 and again from 1863 to the present time. These are the longest continuous terms among our congressmen.

Money and credits in the Arapahoe assessment of 1879 were \$688,056 and in 1880 \$569,750. This offers a fine field for investigation on the part of the legislative committee. We suggest that it summon Denver's alleged and alleged millionaires and ask them how much money and credits they returned May 1, 1880.

It is almost impossible to believe that Conkling used the language attributed to him in his speech. Still it bears internal evidence of being genuine. The cant expressions about stalwartism are common with him. On the whole, however, the interview most reflects on Frank Hiscok.

The politicians in Massachusetts oppose the movement to make the meetings of the legislature biennial. The people should take it out of their hands. Colorado has one of the best governments in the country, and its legislature is in session only forty days every two years.

We have carefully studied the fraudulent characteristics of Arapahoe's assessment, and have come to the deliberate conclusion that the most glaring and bold-faced fraud in the whole affair is that all the asses escaped assessment.

The Denver Times says that we have agitated the fraudulent assessment business to prevent Denver being the capital. This is a sort of a tacit admission that the capital ought not to go to a city which does not pay its proportion of the state tax.

The \$422,130 in bank and other shares in Arapahoe in 1879, disappeared entirely in 1880, and apparently there was not on May 1, 1880, a single bank or other share owned in Arapahoe. Is this just or honest?

General Hawley in answer to a telegram of congratulation over his election to the senate from friends at home telegraphed in reply, "Common thanks are poor trash. God bless you all."

Six weeks ago it was thought that Conkling would rule Garfield's administration. Now it is thought Blaine will. After the 4th of March it will be generally understood that Garfield runs the administration.

Jay Gould's control of the telegraph lines may mean his control of an associated press report which shall greatly aid him in his speculations.

The most centrally located place for the capital will be on the railroad connecting the northern and southern centers of population, Denver and Pueblo.

Senator Weston's bill to enforce the collection of a military poll tax is another blow aimed at Denver.

Senator David Davis has mostly voted with republicans this winter. He evidently appreciates the logic of events.

Arapahoe assessed her cattle in 1879 at \$10.94 per head and in 1880 at \$7.61 per head. Why?

Gould's Job.

Denver Tribune.

The recent consolidation of the telegraph companies on the terms reported excite great indignation. There were people at one time credulous enough to believe that Jay Gould, in organizing the American Union, was anxious to establish a cheap system of telegraphy, but they have awakened from their dream. He was working a job, and he has succeeded in it. At no time had he any other motive than that of personal gain. He cared nothing for the interests of the public. On the contrary, he obtained public sympathy under false pretenses, and the result is as might have been anticipated. It is time for congress to move. A government sys-

THE RIO GRANDE.

There is one point which the legislature must guard against in its legislation on railroad matters: This relates to the Denver & Rio Grande. This road has acted with perfect fairness towards the people. There are no complaints of any kind against it. It has, with an energy which has commanded much attention, worked vigorously for the development of the state by extending extensions in all directions. The roads which ought to be regulated are the Pacific roads. They are the ones which have been guilty of the extortions which have excited so much bitter comment. The Rio Grande should be let severely alone. If any legislation which affects it is proposed it should be voted down at once.

It was common rumor on the streets yesterday, and the rumor has been confirmed by eastern dispatches, that the Rio Grande extension securities have dropped five per cent. and are still on the decline, the cause being exaggerated stories of prospective legislation intended for and aimed at the Rio Grande. This result must be generally deplored. There is no hostile legislation aimed at the Rio Grande by the Colorado Legislature. There are no bills pending which are meant to bear on the Rio Grande, or which were born of a feeling of enmity for that road. There is not a man in the state who does not know that it is the one local road which has kept out of Gould's clutches, and which has worked boldly and earnestly for Colorado interests. Any legislation which is passed must be made so clear and distinct as not to affect the Rio Grande in any way.

The fall of the securities is fraught with grave consequences to the southern portion of the state. It means the stoppage of the extensions, and this will be widespread in its harmful effects. It is difficult to understand how the proposed legislation should have had such an effect in New York, and it can only be explained on the theory that there is a bear movement in progress which has falsified the sentiment in the state for the purpose of forcing down the securities. If such is the case a prompt rebuttal can be filed. The legislature is not after the Rio Grande. It does not wish to interfere with it in any way. Mr. Jay Gould is the gentleman it desires to regulate.—[Denver Tribune.]

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Cambridge is called a martinet in the millinery of war.

Lord Beaconsfield "Endymion" is said to have paid him about fifty cents a word.

Minister Fairchild will leave Madrid in the spring for a brief visit to Washington.

Mlle. Bernhardt's receipts in Boston were \$49,157, as against \$51,867 in New York.

Ex Postmaster General Key and family have gone to Cuba for the rest of the winter.

Mr. John W. Mackey, millionaire, has promised Bowdoin College an endowment of \$50,000.

Justice Strong, who has just retired from the Supreme Court, will continue to reside in Washington.

Secretary Evarts is said to have an eye directed towards Justice Hunt's seat on the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Reuben Springer, the Cincinnati philanthropist, has passed the crisis of his illness and is in a fair way to recover.

Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, has just received the degree of doctor of laws from Cambridge University, England.

General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has given a thousand acres of Texas land to aid in founding a university in that state.

Mr. J. C. Flood declares that he would not accept an election to the United States senate from California under any circumstances.

The fine silk handkerchiefs that gravely assist Senator Conkling in his flirtations, are said to be imported and exceedingly expensive.

Lady Chelmsford, grand niece of the Duke of Wellington, strikingly resembles Mrs. Bernhardt and closely copies all her costumes.

The Queen has knighted Mr. Edward Baines, the editor of the Leeds Mercury. He was at one time a member of Parliament, and is the author of a number of works on industrial subjects, but he is mainly distinguished as the owner and editor of one of the most influential Liberal papers outside of London.

Mr. Justice Hunt, of the United States supreme court, has learned to write with his left hand, since his right hand became paralyzed.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the actress, won the prize at a private shooting match recently held in St. Louis. She used a heavy rifle, and scored sixty nine shots out of a possible seventy-two.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt has presented \$10,000 to one of the funds of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, twenty eight miles from Raleigh. Since 1871 the institution has been suspended for financial reasons.

Mr. William H. English, a person of recent prominence, pays taxes on property in Indianapolis alone valued at about \$700,000. That sum doesn't include his mortgages, bonds, stocks and property in other parts of Indiana.

Olive Logan is a hard worker. She writes constantly for the London World, Whitehall Review and Bassell's; for Harpers' and Lippincott's Magazines, for The Times, the Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer and San Francisco Call.

Zola, the novelist, once spoke of himself as perhaps the only original republican who did not ask for an office when the empire went out, and Gambetta quietly produced a letter from Zola, written when Gambetta was dictator, on the very morning of the imperial downfall, asking for a sub-prefecture.

Abraham Lincoln's name was received with thunderous applause during a recent lecture before a Norfolk audience, and a few days ago the Atlanta Constitution claimed that the people of the South have a keener appreciation of his character, his genius and many excellencies than the people of the North.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum \$5.00 (Six Months) \$2.50

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Three Months \$1.00 (One Month) \$0.50

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for plain and fancy job printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them continued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot find space for advertisements in the paper unless the advertiser is in this city. Advertisements in the Weekly or Daily are struck off the 1st of each month.

Mr. Harry B. is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette, to collect any thing for the company.

Advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are requested to be careful that we do not want any advertisements in the paper.

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REWARD OF MERIT.

Appointment of Deserving Firemen to Responsible Positions.

At the meeting of Matt France Hose company No. 1, held in Chief Pixley's office last night, the following appointments were made:

Pipemen—D. H. Russell, E. W. Frost, H. R. Jenkins and J. J. Cassidy.
Hydrant men—Charles Woodring, Gus House and J. G. Jensen.
Ax man—Lewis Manly.
Bar man—F. H. Dusenberry.

Among the pipemen mentioned above we notice the names of Mr. J. J. Cassidy and E. W. Frost. Both of these gentlemen have won an enviable reputation by their daring and meritorious actions at recent fires.

It was at the burning of the Chinese wash house that Mr. Cassidy distinguished himself by rescuing from amid the flames a valuable history of the Chinese empire, the property of Chang Hang. As it was the only edition of the book in existence Mr. Cassidy's services were fully appreciated by its owner and as a fitting reward the Chinaman recommended his appointment as pipeman of Hose No. 1.

It will be remembered that E. D. Frost brought his name prominently before the public some time ago by rescuing a ladies' pet cat from the fourth story of a burning building at the risk of his own life.

Notable among the number appointed hydrantmen are the names of Charley Woodring and Jim Jennison. Strange as it may seem Charley Woodring has the reputation of being fire-proof. It is known to be a fact that Charley never flinches when called upon and his actions at the burning of Buckingham's shoe store will fully corroborate what we say.

As for Jim Jennison, the hydrantman, he has a remarkable record. He claims that his father was the boy who stood on the burning deck, and that he was brought up amid fiery surroundings. Notwithstanding all these commendations, Jim is more renowned for his fiery oratorical powers than his brilliant records at conflagrations, and he is looked upon by the members of the company as a second Daniel Webster.

OUT WEST.

It is fifteen years since the war closed, yet there are more "colonels" in Silver Cliff than there was in the army. Colorado climate is favorable to longevity. So says the Prospector.

The Bassick company are working thirty-five men in the mine, and are taking out ore enough to keep the concentrator at work night and day. The company have bought a saw mill and will have it running in a few weeks.

The Saguache Chronicle has recently passed into new hands, W. B. Felton, esq., recently editor and proprietor, having been appointed to a position in the state penitentiary, and a most worthy appointment. We are informed that the Chronicle will be materially improved in many respects.

The press of Lake City was recently honored by the election of Mr. Harbottle, associate editor of the Silver World, to the mayoralty of that favored hamlet. We are informed that Mr. H. is well qualified for the position to which he has been elected, and that the people of Lake could not have chosen a better man.

The Leadville Democrat says: 'The sinking of the No. 6 Little Pittsburg shaft has been resumed, and the shaft will now doubtless be driven down until the large body of iron is penetrated and bed rock encountered. The prospect drifts driven toward the No. 5 shaft, which is located near the Amic line, have disclosed a fine body of mineral, which, however, cannot be worked to advantage until greater depth is attained in the No. 5 shaft. The workings in the New Discovery are also reported looking extremely well, and showing unusual large quantities of ore in sight.'

The Pueblo Chieftain has the following sensational item: 'A cave filled with rubies, or garnets, has been discovered in the Greenhorn range, just north of Old Baldy, so the reporter was informed by a well known gentleman from that section of the country yesterday. The reporter was shown some of the stones, and they are without doubt the most beautiful he ever saw, being almost as clear as crystal and sparkling like diamonds. Full particulars of this curious find have been promised the reporter in a few days, until which time the lucky discoverer's name will be preserved a secret.'

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: 'The state government was temporarily removed, yesterday afternoon, to Rinehart's gallery, where the state officials of the past term were photographed in a group. The group will include Governor Pitkin, Lieutenant Governor Tabor, Secretary of State Meldrum, State Treasurer Culver, State Auditor Stimson, Attorney General Wright, State School Superintendent Shattuck, and Deputy Culver. There was some difficulty in sizing Secretary Meldrum and Attorney Wright, but it is understood that the difficulty was adjusted by photographing the State Secretary after the manner of the supposed picture of St. Christopher—"with the legs hanging over"—while the Attorney General stood on a footstool to get even.'

Como is fast becoming a Mormon settlement. Six Mormon families are there from Utah and nearly all the mule drivers employed in the coal mines are Mormons.

ARAPAHOE'S ASSESSMENT.

Several Counties Heard From and the Returns Still Coming In.

The circular sent out by the El Paso county commissioners concerning the low assessment of Arapahoe county is receiving replies from the various counties of the state. Very many of the counties do not send their resolutions to the El Paso county commissioners but address them directly to their representatives in the legislature. We have already published the resolutions of the Pueblo county commissioners and we now add a communication received yesterday by the Hon. Matt France, chairman of the El Paso county board of commissioners:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 3rd inst. to hand; in reply, would beg to state that at the regular meeting of the board of commissioners for Huerfano county held this 13th day of January, A. D. 1881, it has been decided to instruct the representatives at legislature from this county, to support any measure which may be introduced to remedy the erroneous taxation of Arapahoe county.

Yours Respectfully,
R. H. WELLS, chairman.

From Los Angeles, California, paper we learn of the marriage of Mrs. E. L. Spaulding, former landlady of the Empire house in this city, to Mr. Henry Snider, also a resident of Colorado Springs.

Hay is fifty dollars per ton at Gunnison City.

From Sunday's Daily.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. Fred Schrader, of the Leadville Monday News, has made a great hit with his new play of the "Man from Texas." We hope he will meet with the same success east that he has met in Leadville.

Mr. Abe Roberts, of the Mountaineer, was busy yesterday moving into his new quarters in the building adjoining Wilbur & Hundley's stable. His new quarters are on the ground floor and are more commodious and convenient than those heretofore occupied by him.

M. M. Bird was arraigned before Justice Bentley yesterday charged with perjury. The complaint was based on the fact of his having sworn that he was worth \$300, and signed a bond for that amount. It was afterward ascertained that his oath was a false one and the charge above was brought against him. The judge bound him over in the sum of \$300 to appear at the next term of the district court.

The sheep men of Pueblo seem to have had a hard time of it during the last week. The Chieftain of yesterday says: "Mr. John McClellan lost 2,000 head of sheep in the recent severe storm south of here, and so far has only heard of the whereabouts of about 200 of the wanderers. The storm came upon them very suddenly, and before the herders could corral their flocks 2,000 of the sheep had been driven eastward by the terrific wind."

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday contains the following item of interest to the friends of the Rev. H. B. Gage, late pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city: "Rev. H. B. Gage, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, this city, is generally conceded to be one of the happiest and most genial gentlemen in Pueblo on all occasions; but last Sunday morning his estimable wife presented him with a pretty little girl baby, and Rev. Gage is now without doubt the happiest man in town. Mother and child are doing well."

Personal.

Mr. J. G. Warner made his appearance on the streets yesterday for the first time since his illness.

Mr. Emory A. Low returned on the owl train yesterday morning from a visit to his home in Kentucky.

Mr. J. K. Sweeney of the signal service made a visit to the Peak yesterday to repair the telegraph line which has been broken by the recent high winds. The line last night was working in a satisfactory manner.

Electing a Chief.

Pursuant to a call the firemen met in the engine house last evening at half past seven for the purpose of electing a chief of the fire department for the ensuing year. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. H. Harrison; Mr. James Bolton was chosen chairman, and W. H. McIntire secretary. The name of Mr. John Pixley was placed before the meeting for re-election as chief of the department and upon a vote being taken his election was declared unanimous. Upon motion of Foreman Harrison of Jackson hose No. 2, it was decided not to elect an assistant chief. Mr. D. W. Robbins was elected secretary and treasurer of the tournament committee. It was decided to have a review or parade of the entire fire department on Friday January 28th at which time the new alarm bell will be ready for use. This will be made a special occasion for firemen as the Matt France hose company give their annual ball in the evening.

Professor Strieby's course of fifty illustrated lectures upon general chemistry, will begin at the College next Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and be continued upon every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, at the same hour, until the course is completed.

AN ELEGANT OFFICE.

The Handsomest Dental Parlors This Side of the Mississippi.

Dr. C. E. Edwards, the dentist, has moved into his elegant apartments in his new building on Tejon street, opposite the new opera house. The building has already been referred to in the GAZETTE as a handsome two story brick edifice with a front of Golden pressed brick trimmed with gray stone. There is a large double door opening into a spacious hallway which runs to the rear of the building. Fronting on the street are two large windows with stone and iron balconies in front. After entering the hall one observes a wide stairway leading to the second floor on which the doctor and Mrs. Edwards have their private apartments. The hall is lighted by means of a handsome gas chandelier and the floor covered with a tasteful floor cloth. The walls of the hall are decorated with an exceedingly unique paper of the Japanese style.

Turning to the left one enters the reception room, which is fitted up with great taste, and is no doubt the handsomest parlor of the kind this side of the Mississippi river. The room is of spacious proportions, papered in rich yet harmonious colors, furnished with a cheerful glare, ornamented with a mantel and allegorical tiles and strewn with rich and handsome furniture. A peculiar feature of the furnishing of the room is the abundance of foreign furs and ornaments. Dr. Edwards spent a number of years in the practice of his profession in Chili, and while there secured the articles which now serve to add to the attractions of his very pleasant rooms. The walls of this parlor are covered with pictures, and the whole effect is exceedingly pleasing.

A peculiarity of this establishment is that the doctor has two operating rooms to the rear of the reception room and each one of these rooms is a duplicate of the other. They are furnished exactly alike and have distinct entrances and exits. The doctor's laboratory is entirely distinct from the other apartments and is furnished with a most intricate assortment of machines and appliances used in the doctor's business.

The whole building is finished in native woods and the doctor explained this by saying that he had come to Colorado to stay, he proposed to make Colorado Springs his home, and therefore he had furnished his building with native woods as a testimony of his loyalty to Colorado as well as to his admiration of the fine finish which can be made of her native woods. What has been given is only a hasty sketch of the handsomest dental establishment in the west. To Mr. Ainsworth Brown was intrusted the decoration which is certainly very artistic. Dr. Edwards has every reason to be proud of his establishment which is not only a credit to his taste and ability but also an ornament to the city.

ALWAYS REDDY.

That is What Seems to be the Main Trouble With the Police.

Several weeks ago Charles Reddy was sentenced by Judge Bentley to sixty days in the county jail for participating in a fight. He was accordingly locked up and yesterday he had served thirty days of his sentence. Reddy has a decidedly bad reputation and has frequently figured in the police courts during the past year for divers criminal offenses. Twice he was tempted to escape from the officers, but was recaptured both times after giving the officers a lively chase.

Deputy Sheriff Dana, who is in charge of the county jail, has never had any difficulty with Reddy while in his care, and often gave him liberties that he did not accord to other prisoners. Yesterday Sheriff Dana had several errands to run that he had not time to look after himself, so he mustered Reddy into service and instructed him to do them. He came up town several times and each time returned to the jail with the articles he had been sent for. After dinner he asked Sheriff Dana for a short leave of absence, stating that he had some clean clothes at his boarding house which he wished to get.

Mr. Dana granted him the privilege asked for requesting him to return within a specified time. Some two hours had elapsed after his departure and still he had not returned. Mr. Dana came up town and notified the officers of the fact and instructed them to keep a look out for him.

A short time afterward Marshal Beall spied Reddy talking to some men in front of Corbins drug store on Huerfano street, and started to take him when Reddy ran off down the street. The marshal soon overtook him and conducted him to the county jail. Mr. Dana noticed when he entered the jail that he had a new coat on but did not give it further thought until one of Kinneys waiters came to the jail and stated that Reddy had stolen a suit of clothes from his room.

Investigation disclosed the fact that Reddy had the entire suit on under his old clothes. The case is clear against him and when his present sentence expires he will be re-arrested for grand larceny.

The Capital City made its appearance yesterday under a new management. The names of Messrs. E. J. Plumbstead & Co., appear as proprietors and that of Newman Caldwell as editor. This is the third change in management in less than six months.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Illustrated Lectures on Chemistry.

Instruction on general chemistry will be given at the college in the form of lectures by Prof. Strieby, illustrated by numerous experiment in the classroom. It is proposed in this first series of lectures to treat only of inorganic chemistry, its application in the arts, and if the time be sufficient, to conclude the course with a brief exposition of chemical physics—light, heat and electricity. The series of lectures will begin next Tuesday, and will be given three times a week, on consecutive days, at the college at 2:30 p. m.

Among the topics which will receive attention in these lectures are the constitution of matter, chemical language and its use, laws of chemical combination, preparation and description of gaseous bodies, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium lights, the air, laughing gas, ventilation of dwellings, combustion, etching on glass and metals, coal gas, balloons, fire extinguishers, non-inflammable clothing, matches and bleaching.

The manufacture of glass will receive attention, also the properties of metals and their uses and modes of extraction. Gold, silver, and nickel plating will be explained and the making of lead pipe. The manufacture of glass, pottery, porcelain, and the detection of poison will receive attention together with many other matters of general interest.

These lectures will be of absorbing interest because of the subjects treated, and Prof. Strieby has demonstrated his ability to add to the natural interest of the subjects the interest of a clever and entertaining presentation.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Not Enough Competition to Excite Great Enthusiasm.

Yesterday being a pleasant day the races at Terry's driving park attracted a goodly number of spectators. Mr. C. H. White, Dr. Reynolds and Sheriff Smith were selected as judges, and the first race, a quarter mile running dash for \$200 between Holly's chestnut mare and John Hall's sorrel mare, was called promptly at 2 o'clock. Holly's horse was the favorite of the two, although very few bets were made on either. The start was made at the three quarter pole after a single score, and the race for two thirds of the distance was as pretty a one as was ever witnessed.

The chestnut mare got down to her work when within three hundred yards of the wire, and was taking the lead, with the sorrel a close follower. Just at this close of the game a black dog jumped onto the track in front of the sorrel and spoiled the effect. The chestnut came in two lengths ahead and was awarded the race.

Following this came the gentleman's road race, best three in five to harness. There were five entries as follows: M. C. Wilbur, "Doc Piper," B. Holly, "Baby," George Aux, "Flora A," John Smith, "Molly," Al Kendall, "Lody Trusdell." The horses were all comparative strangers to the Colorado Springs people except Baby who it will be remembered made some good records last summer. Pools sold with Doc Piper the favorite and Baby second. After considerable scoring the horses got off with Doc Piper in the lead and Lady Trusdell a close second. Molly left her feet on the start as did also Flora A and neither were brought down to a trot until the quarter pole was passed when both were too far in the rear to ever catch up. Doc Piper retained the lead and came in winner of the heat with Lady Trusdell second and Baby third. In the second heat there was no material change, Doc Piper being the winner, the remainder of the horses passing under the wire in the same rotation as in the first heat. The third heat was the most closely contested one of the race, but was won by Doc Piper, thus giving him three straight heats and ending the race.

Arapahoe's Assessment.

That a great fraud has been perpetrated upon the people of Colorado as regards the assessment of Arapahoe county, there can be no doubt, and all sections of the state are uniting to have an investigation made. El Paso county started the boom and others are rapidly falling into line. The county commissioners of Pueblo county, judging alone from the published returns of the assessment of Arapahoe as published in the Denver papers, came to the conclusion at their session at the court house last Monday that fraud had been practiced, and adopted the following preamble and resolution, looking to an investigation of the matter:

WHEREAS, From information apparently correct it appears that the assessment of Arapahoe county is erroneous, therefore

Resolved, That our senators and members of the house of representatives be requested to invest in the matter of said assessment, and if found erroneous, as alleged, to have the erroneous assessment adjusted by legislation or otherwise; and that the clerk be and is hereby directed to furnish a copy of this order to each of our members of the legislature and one copy to the clerk of El Paso county.

The Chieftain heartily endorses this action of the county commissioners, and urges upon our legislators to join issue with other sections and see that this outrageous piece of corruption receives thorough ventilation. The people of this section are not particularly anxious to pay a larger proportion of the state's taxation than it is proper and just that they should. —[Pueblo Chieftain.]

Messrs. Bartlett & Mills, the real estate agents, have moved into the Union block.

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed From Exchanges.

R. H. Shepherd's Bibliography of Thackeray is about ready.

Mr. Stedman has ready a critical paper on James Russell Lowell.

George Macdonald's "Mary Morston" is nearly ready for publication.

The revised version of the New Testament will be issued in February.

"The Sword of Damocles" is the latest production of Miss Anna K. Green, whose "Leavenworth Case" was so successful.

The Life of Delane, the famous editor of the London Times, is nearly ready.

Mrs. Helen Jackson's ("H. H.") "Century of Dishonor" will be published in London.

Ben Perley Poore is writing his recollections of Washington life for the last half century.

Mr. Whittier is in preparation a new volume of poems which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish.

Anthony Trollope's "Cicero," in two volumes, will be published by the Harpers on the 25th of this month.

"Don John" is the title of the next "No Name." It is said to be from the pen of a well known and popular author.

Dr. O. W. Holmes will write on "Pulpit and Pen," and Walt Whitman on "Poetic Criticism," in the February North American review.

A "Library of Religious Poetry," edited by Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., and Mr. Arthur Gilman, has just been published by Dodd & Mead.

Field Marshal von Moltke has completed the official history of the Franco-German War, on which he has been engaged for the past eight years.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., have have ready the new edition—the fifth—of

From Tuesday's Daily.

CRYSTAL PARK IN CHICAGO.

A Purchaser There Wants to Know When the Dividends Will Begin.

A gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a visit to Chicago, informed us yesterday that he found the city flooded with wild cat mining stock, a good part of which comes from Colorado. He said that he heard the names of more mining companies in Chicago than he ever heard of here, and the most of these companies were entirely unknown to him. "However," said the gentleman, with a laugh, "I heard of one company that I know something about, and I imagine you have heard of it as well."

"What company was that?" asked the reporter.

"The Crystal Park company, of Colorado Springs," answered the gentleman. "What did you hear about the company?"

"I heard that it owned a fine mining property near Colorado Springs and not far from the famous Pike's Peak. A friend of mine knowing that I had come from Colorado Springs took a journey all the way across the city to consult about the Crystal Park stock. He said that he had purchased considerable stock for which he had paid \$700 and he wanted to know of me how the mill runs were showing up, and if I thought the company would pay dividends next summer. I told him that the mine was about as valuable as a dry well and that his stock was worth what the paper would bring a pound. He seemed rather disconcerted at this and said that he believed that all the mines in Colorado were swindles and all the miners swindlers. I explained to him the true condition of affairs, showed him that swindlers always took advantage of a real thing to impose an imitation upon the people and advised him never to invest in mines until he had thoroughly investigated them. He replied that it was a shame that honest men should be cheated out of their money, and that he didn't believe that there was any money in mining anyhow. Of course, it was an easy thing to show him his mistake in making such an assertion. I had only to point to the bullion returns for the last few years, and to name some of the great paying mines in Colorado which are known the world over. My friend finally admitted the truth of what I said, but I am pretty sure that he will never invest his capital in mines again."

"Do you think the people of Chicago are afraid of Colorado mining stocks?"

"A good many of them are, especially such as my friend who have sunk money in such stuff as Crystal Park stock, on the whole, however, I think the result will be good. More men with money will come to the state to investigate the mines and they will put their money into property that will assist to develop instead of putting it into the pockets of mining sharps who use it to pay for advertising their worthless stock instead of in developing a legitimate mine."

Complimenting the Commissioners.

The economy and judicious business management of the county commissioners of El Paso county have long been acknowledged by the people whom they represent. We are glad to see that their work is a subject of favorable comment abroad. The Leadville Chronicle of last Saturday says: "The county scrip of El Paso county is at par, or even at a premium. The board of county commissioners hold quarterly meetings, and at the last one, which was held on the 9th instant, bills to the amount of seven hundred dollars were allowed, embracing expenses for paupers and county patients, County Commissioners' fees, school Superintendent's salary, salary of sheep inspector and county physician, road commissioner and justice of the peace. If this had been in Lake county, the amount would have been seventeen thousand or twenty-seven thousand dollars, instead of seven hundred. And that accounts for our county paper ruling as low sometimes as fifty cents on the dollar."

Who is Lieutenant Governor?

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "Governor Pitkin having notified Hon. H. A. W. Tabor that he had left the state, the latter on Saturday morning drove to the state house and signed a voucher for \$16, drawn in favor of the postoffice for box rent. The signature is, 'H. A. W. Tabor, Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor.' This voucher was protested by State Auditor Davis, and the case will be brought before the court as speedily as possible. Mr. Wolcott did not join the action."

Personal.

Mr. J. H. Drinkwater returned Sunday after a month's absence at his former home in Chicago. He will at once assume his duties as superintendent of the gas works.

Mayor Bacon in a recent letter to his friends in this city reports that the weather in Texas was the most disagreeable that he had ever experienced. He is now in New Orleans where it is much pleasanter.

Mr. J. H. Clinkscales, who has recently returned from a visit to Durango, started via the Santa Fe route yesterday for his home in Missouri. He expects to return in about two weeks and embark in business in Durango which he thinks is to be the southern metropolis.

DURANGO.

What is Said of the Town by One Who Has Been There.

Mr. J. H. Clinkscales, who has just returned from a visit to Durango, gives a very flattering account of its present prosperity and future prospects. He says that there is not the least doubt but that it is destined to be the largest city in southern Colorado. It is believed by the people there to be a fact, he says, that the Denver and Rio Grande company are throwing their capital and combining railroad interests in its future. A new hotel to cost about \$300,000 and to occupy a whole block is now in the course of erection.

Governor A. C. Hunt is taking an active interest in the favor of the city and is one of the gentlemen engaged in the building of the hotel. All of the buildings that are now being constructed are of a substantial nature which would seem to indicate that it is not to be a mushroom town or simply a railroad terminus, but a brisk active business center. Real estate is on the boom and all the more available and choice locations have been purchased by speculators who are holding the lots for the expected advance in prices which is sure to come in the spring. Mr. Clinkscales placed sufficient confidence in the future of the city to invest considerable money in real estate. Just at present the mode of transportation from the terminus of the track to Durango is inadequate to the demand and the journey is only accomplished with much inconvenience. It is almost impossible to transport freight at all, although it is going through now with more regularity than two months ago.

OUT WEST.

All the mills in Forks creek district have been stopped by ice.

Hay in Empire is selling at forty dollars per ton for highland and thirty for bottom.

The South Pueblo Banner says: "The Colorado Coal and Iron company have just completed a substantial brick building near the Union depot, which we learn will be used by them for their main office."

A gold retort weighing six pounds, the product of Ball's mine and mill, at Empire was shipped yesterday. The six pound lump, although rather clumsy for a breast-pin or a pocket piece, was quite attractive to the eye.

Judge Hamilton, himself an extensive stock grower, reports the cattle in Forks creek district now in good midwinter condition, and except they are overtaken by a heavy fall of snow there need be no fears but that they will go safely through.

On Pine creek, north of the east fork of the Verde, in Arizona, a natural bridge has been discovered which is the largest in the United States. Its span is 450 feet, its width 600 feet and its composition coarse-grained sandstone. There are five natural bridges known in California.

Judging from the following in the Reporter Canon City had a boom last year: "We find by comparing notes with the 'oldest inhabitants' that the improvements in Canon City during the year 1880, has exceeded about twice the amount in value of any previous year. This is a good showing and evidences the fact that we are on the high road to prosperity."

The Irwin Pilot says: "Three or four mines now being worked in Elk basin are showing up better and better each day, proving conclusively that this basin is one of the richest mining localities in this district. Situated in this basin are the following mines: Micawber, Beeswax, Allevouz, Elk, and Lucinda, three of which are being worked vigorously. A large quantity of rich ore lies on the dumps of these mines awaiting the approach of spring to be shipped."

The winter session of the State School of Mines opened Wednesday, January 5. About thirty five students are in attendance, thirty of whom are engaged daily in practical work in the laboratories, which are already so crowded that in some cases it has been necessary to assign two students to a desk. The classes in chemistry, geology, mineralogy and metallurgy are especially large. A great deal of enthusiasm is manifest in the weekly geological excursions and the regular visits to the smelting works.

Mine jumping has begun again in Leadville. The Democrat of last Sunday says: "The Monto Cristo mining claim, belonging to the Agassiz Consolidation, has been jumped. At least parties have built a fortification and commenced sinking a shaft. The company has, during the past year, expended some \$20,000 on a shaft, located on the line of the Monto Cristo and Wolf-tone claims, and addition, to make sure of complying with the law, expended one hundred dollars in sinking a separate shaft on the jumped claim. The object of the parties who have taken possession of the property and commenced work, it is difficult to surmise, unless it is a case of blackmail. Their action is certainly very reprehensible to all law-abiding citizens, and Manager Ford would be justified in blowing them off the claim with a box of giant powder. The person who will attempt to steal another man's property, who will furnish or encourage others in doing dirty work, such as the outrages on the Maid of Erin and Agassiz properties, is nothing more than a thief, and the sooner the camp is rid of them the better."

Signal officer Jones, who is now stationed on the Peak, furnished the following report of the velocity of the wind which prevailed last Wednesday and Thursday: On Wednesday the velocity for 24 hours aggregated 1188 miles, or an average of 49½ miles an hour, while on Thursday the velocity attained was 1110 miles for the hours, or an average of 42½ miles an hour. These are the two days on which the wind blew so in this city, and it is seldom that its velocity averages so high. Mr. Jones reports the weather yesterday as very mild, and stated that snow on the Summit was melting quite rapidly.

The Great Eastern mine, at Idaho Springs, is still producing ore under the workings of Cook & Co., notwithstanding the spirited litigation going on between rival claimants.

From Wednesday's Daily.

OUT WEST.

Mine jumping has broken out at Silver Cliff.

The Southwest has moved from Animas City to Durango.

On Tuesday the wind blew down a house near Fort Collins.

Leadville is wrestling with the town site patent question.

W. E. Bruel was killed in a snow slide near Ouray a few days ago.

The Fairplay Flume reports considerable loss in the cattle herds of Park county, occasioned by severe weather and short feed.

The new steel works at Pueblo south from the city are rapidly approaching completion and building enterprises are still going forward in all parts of the city with much vigor.

Peter Stockton, ex-city marshal of Animas City, lately moved down to Animas, thirty five miles, and on the 4th died suddenly, with eighteen bullets in his system. He has killed nineteen men during his life of thirty-five years.

The Weld county commissioners recently cared for a young man—a pauper—until his death, when his father, who resides in the east, was notified of the facts. He returned thanks to the commissioners and requested that they erect a tombstone and a suitable iron fence, and receive a father's thanks.

Senator Rhodes has offered a Webster's unabridged dictionary and a copy of Macaulay's essays to the agricultural college student who will deliver the most convincing argument on either side of the question, "Resolved, That the signs of the times indicate the downfall of the American republic."

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "There seems to be something radically wrong with either the architecture or the building of houses in this city. The Tabor Opera house fell into pieces first. It was followed by a building at Nineteenth and Blake streets. And now the front of the three-story McClelland building, on Lawrence street near Fifteenth, is endangered. It has been propped up, and at an early hour this morning was still standing."

The Cheyenne Leader says that a widow in that town lately disputed with her affianced as to where they would get married. She insisted upon having the ceremony performed in the Presbyterian church, while he desired to go to another church. She finally put a quietus on the argument by saying, "I have always been married in the Presbyterian church, and I tell you I always will be." The gentleman in the case has temporarily deferred his visit to the county clerk for a marriage license.

A correspondent of the Denver Republican says: "A rumor is prevalent that during the past month the Bassick mine has produced the snug sum of \$250,000. With the exception of the miners and those who are directly connected with the property, nobody is allowed to visit or inspect it. As a consequence it is difficult to get any facts concerning the developments of the property. The superintendent, Mr. Rose, is a very affable and efficient officer, as well as a most courteous young gentleman."

The Fort Collins Courier says it has the names of four gentlemen, two attorneys, a doctor and a saloon keeper, living on the line of one of Colorado's railways, who recently made a trip to Denver on clergymen's half fare tickets, the spokesman of the party representing that they were ministers of the gospel on their way to conference. Those eight fellows ought to be made the special subjects of a revival.

The Durango Record says: "A few days since in Grant county, New Mexico, the Southern Pacific railroad in sinking a well, at 315 feet deep, struck a stream of water which has been sufficient for all the needs of the railroad near there, and a well which was being sunk between Globe and San Carlos, Arizona, struck a stream of water at a depth of 42 feet. This last stream flows along underneath the ground in the direction of the San Carlos river, this having been shown by experiments of dropping floating substances in it. An attempt was made to test its depth and nature by pumping water from it, and five hundred gallons were thus pumped out without any result in diminishing the apparent quantity of water."

PETITIONING FOR AID.

The Merchants Want Protection From Eastern Roads.

A petition was yesterday being circulated for signatures asking El Paso county's representatives at Denver to use their utmost endeavors in favor of a state law to regulate railroads in their charges, especially on freight. The petition was signed by nearly all of the leading merchants. The principal cause of complaint on the part of the merchants is the excessive overcharges which they are compelled to pay almost daily. In conversation with one of our merchants who annually receives thousands of tons of freight, we learn that freight in many instances is billed for double its weight and the merchants are thereby compelled to pay unjust prices for its transportation. He says all that they ask is fair weight, for the freight tariff is high enough without paying for excessive weight. In order to have their overcharges satisfactorily adjusted the merchants are asked to forward their claims to eastern agents, and in nine cases out of ten they are returned without any allowances being made.

In their petition they ask for the appointment of a commissioner whose duty it shall be to investigate into all overcharges made by eastern trunk lines. The merchants heretofore mentioned gave Colorado roads, especially the Denver and Rio Grande the credit of satisfactorily adjusting all claims for overcharges that came within their jurisdiction. The fault seems to lie principally with the eastern trunk lines, and the merchants are anxious to have the difficulty remedied in some satisfactory manner.

Chippewa Consolidated.

One of the recent consolidations in Leadville is that which is called the Chippewa Consolidated Mining Co. Mr. J. L. Loomis, of this city and Mr. G. F. Holmes also of Colorado Springs are largely interested in the consolidation. The company was incorporated January 1, 1881, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each. Of this amount 125,000 shares are set apart for a working capital. There are six claims, located immediately south of the Breese Iron mine, to wit: Little Chippewa, Wade Hampton, Comstock, Homestake, Last Chance and Silver Spray. The directors of the company are J. Whitaker Wright, of Philadelphia, Charles L. Wright, of New York, C. L. Hall, I. A. Rosecrans, C. C. Kellogg, J. Q. Savage, Jacob Schloss, Wm. McCafferty, and J. L. Loomis, all of Leadville. The officers are: President, J. Whitaker Wright; vice president, L. A. Rosecrans; secretary, C. C. Kellogg; treasurer, Jacob Schloss; general manager, J. L. Loomis. There is considerable development on all the claims and all are in low grade mineral. It is now proposed to sink one deep shaft upon the property.

Coal in La Plata County.

J. E. Clayton says, in the Southwest: "The coal field occupies a large portion of the southern half of La Plata county. The thickness of the entire bed between the floor and the roof is over fifty feet, measured at right angles with the dip of the bed, and contains about forty feet thick of good coal, free from shale. The quality of the coal has been tested in a crude way by coking it in pits and heaps, and by use in blacksmith shops, stoves and open fire places, in all of which it gives good satisfaction. It is strongly bituminous, cinders well, and forms masses of coke in an open fire. It is exceedingly rich in gaseous products, takes fire readily and burns freely, leaving a brownish gray ash. The percentage of ash, fixed carbon and volatile matter I am unable to give, having never made or seen an analysis of coal. The quantity of coal in this great bed is practically inexhaustible. We know it extends over sixty miles in length from east to west and dips south under the San Juan basin into New Mexico."

Personal.

W. H. and Mrs. Dunn returned from the east Sunday afternoon, where they have been visiting friends for the past three months. They will make Colorado Springs their future home.

Mrs. W. F. Pitts, wife of Mr. W. F. Pitts, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, arrived in the city yesterday from Omaha, and will make Colorado Springs her future home.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday contains the following personal: "Mr. J. R. DeRemer, well known to many of our people, is lying at Canon City, dangerously ill with typhoid fever."

The Colorado Journal Publishing company have elected the following officers for the year 1881: President, Adolph Schinner; secretary, Paul Brandt; treasurer, J. C. Kuner; business manager, W. Witteborg; directors, Philipp Zang, J. C. Kuner and Adolph Schinner.

The Denver News says: "Mr. C. F. Strong, a prominent herder in Platte Canon, said to a reporter Saturday in answer to an inquiry as to the condition of stock 'the cattle that are being fed are doing first rate, those that are not being fed are dying.' Mr. Strong states that during the past week Mr. Phillip Gray has lost fourteen head, Mr. William Hagan ten, Mr. Brock from fifteen to twenty, and the herders further out on the plains are meeting with more extensive losses."

CAPTURED AT LAST.

The Man Who Robbed a Ranchman in Dead Man's Canon.

Our readers will remember the exploits of Doc. Mills, who with a companion named Johnson escaped from the penitentiary at Canon City last summer and who was captured by a Turkey Creek ranchman and afterwards captured him in Dead Man's Canon and rode off triumphantly on his white horse. Afterwards the horses of Mr. Jake Becker were stolen and Doc. Mills and Johnson were supposed to be the thieves. Last week Mills was recognized in Chicago and was at once arrested and last Sunday was lodged in his old quarters in the Canon City penitentiary. A few months after the escape Johnson was captured in Cheyenne and was returned to prison.

Mills was originally arrested for stealing some dental instruments in Denver and last March was taken to the penitentiary. The method of his escape which was made in June last was ingenious and was as follows: He had gained the confidence of the keepers by his conduct and general good behavior, and hence his actions were less closely watched than those of some of his hapless companions. On one occasion there was some work to be done in the carpenter shop of the penitentiary and Mills and a prison comrade named Johnson were detailed to execute it. This work lasted for some days and the amateur carpenters resolved to free themselves by one stroke.

In the shop necessity was found for a pot of black paint, which they carefully hid away. Then they arranged a scaling ladder, which they also stowed into a corner out of sight. When, after some days had elapsed, the plotters consummated the scheme by making good their escape.

It was noon. The signal bell had been tapped for dinner. When all were busied at table, and the guard was necessarily small, the scaling ladder was brought into requisition, but not until the white stripes on the uniforms had been painted black. Once astride the high wall the fugitives acted boldly and were successful again. They had not gone far when they met or overtook a country man driving leisurely along. They asked leave to ride with him. He consented. They mounted into the wagon and when an opportunity offered pushed the old fellow over, stuffed a handkerchief into his mouth, and bound him hand and foot. They then drove furiously away, and by a circuitous route managed to get beyond the reach of all pursuit.

Dr. A. M. Stevenson is a graduate of the medical school of the old university of Pennsylvania, and though he has followed journalism for many years, he has not forgot his knowledge of anatomy.

It is seldom that an office presents a neater or more inviting appearance than does that of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Express Company's office in the Bennett building. The furniture, desks, railing, etc., are made of Colorado pine and finished in oil, and take it throughout it is the neatest office of the kind in the city.

The Courier says that at a late fire in Georgetown Hope hose company turned on water before the coupling was broken at the reel, and before it could be done, the water in the hose had frozen solid; which is the smartest case of freezing on record.

Referring to the snow-slide that killed Knox Pinckard and one Lucy Jones, half a mile above Brownsville, last week, the Miner says that James Perchard had left the cabin but a few moments before the slide. William Pinckard, who was also in the cabin, was rescued after four hours' hard work.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, January 19, 1881:

Avery, Dr.	Lowery, James
Cameron, Mr.	Marshall Mrs. Susan
Chandler, Annie	Mattis, Miss Snsie
Cox, Lafayette	Pickens, H. O.
Davis, Mrs. Orley	Wilson, David
Donavan, Dennis	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. I. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

The streets presented an animated appearance yesterday, being crowded with wagons and carriages.

Among the marriage notices in the GAZETTE this morning will be found that of Mr. W. H. Goshen and Miss Carrie L. Wilcox. The bride and groom extend their thanks to those who remembered them with their presence and also for the many handsome and useful presents they received. May they live a happy and prosperous life.

A fire occurred at Manitou yesterday in the second story of Dr. Davis' drug store, but owing to the prompt manner in which the new hose company, the W. A. Bell, turned out but slight damage was sustained. This is the first time that the Manitou firemen have been called upon to render their services and the promptness with which they responded is deserving of commendation.

FOUNDED IN THE FOUNTAIN.

A Lady School Teacher of El Paso Commits Suicide.

Commissioner J. C. Woodbury, of El Paso, telegraphed last Tuesday to Coroner Stewart that the lady who has been teaching in that district, had committed suicide the day before, and that it would be well for the coroner to make an official examination and report in the case. Coroner Stewart decided that there was no necessity of holding an inquest, and therefore did not visit the scene of the suicide. The particulars of the case so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: Mrs. R. A. Fuller is the name of the teacher who committed the rash act. She was the wife of a Congregational clergyman, who died of consumption last spring, leaving his widow with one child, a little girl about four years of age.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Fuller has been melancholy, and has acted somewhat strangely, but no serious apprehension has been felt as to her mental condition. Mrs. Fuller went to the school house on last Monday morning as usual and began the discharge of her duties. At 12 o'clock she adjourned the school for dinner. The children ate the dinner and commenced to play, thinking of nothing except their sport until near school time, when they missed their teacher and went in search of her. Shortly after one o'clock her body was found in some of the children, lying in the bed of the fountain, in about eighteen inches of water. There was not a spark of life in the inanimate form when found, the body being cold and stiff, she having evidently committed the deed directly after leaving the school building. The dead woman wrote a note to her sister, which she gave to one of the school children to deliver just before she left the school. After the body was found, the note was delivered. In it the unfortunate woman stated that she was her intention to commit suicide, as she had nothing except her child to live for.

The deceased was highly esteemed by those who knew her, and the shock of the sad and sudden death will be a severe one to her friends and relatives. It is believed that Mrs. Fuller was insane when she resolved to kill herself, as there was no immediate reason for the act.

RINGING THE FIRE BELL.

Experiments that Are Not Altogether Satisfactory.

The new alarm bell was sounded by the fire department yesterday morning and was remarkably clear and sonorous sound was favorably commented upon by the many who heard it. It has a loud and powerful sound which should be heard in all parts of the city but many claim that they do not hear it all yesterday. This is not the fault of the bell but the place where it has been put. The tower is only 30 feet high and it is flanked on all sides by buildings of equal or greater height, consequently the sound is not allowed to tend as it would if the tower were of sufficient height to allow the sound to pass over the buildings.

A test was made yesterday afternoon Chief Engineer Miley and Mr. W. Harrison, foreman of Jackson Hose company, No. 2. They rode out to the ground north of the city, and while the alarm was sounded. They both stated that they could not hear it at all at distance. Similar reports are made by those living not four blocks from the bell. It is evident that the tower will have to be raised to at least double its present height in order to give the sound an opportunity for more extended vibration. The necessary changes will probably be made once.

Mr. W. J. Baird who recently came down from Cheyenne mountain reports that the shaft of the Eureka mine, has been sunk to a depth of twenty feet. They are now working on a spur of one of the main veins and say that the mine is looking more promising every day. Indications at present are that the vein will be cut at a depth of about five feet and the owners are confident developments will then be made and will fully repay the owners for the cost and money expended.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Functional Derangements attended upon Debility. In 1-2 1/2 bottles, 75 cents. 54. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding 50 bottles at one time. The retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DENVER & CO. 64 E. 6th St., New York.

Tonic. "Increasing the strength, obviating effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."

Castoria - 35 doses 35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, valuable remedy for fretful and pany children.

CENTAU LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, any pain upon Man or Beast.

From Thursday's Daily.

BY THE LIGHT OF THE STARS.

Nine Vagrant Cows are Captured and Impounded.

The officers made a raid on the cows last night and after a prolonged and bitter engagement captured nine and put them in the pound. This feat so elated one of the officers who assisted in the engagement that he wrote a poem on the subject and brought it to the office for publication. He said that he expected to get some money before long from the sale of some of the cattle impounded and then he would call and pay us our usual price per line for printing contributed poetry. We declined the poem and would have placed it gently in the waste paper basket had not the officer whose name out of respect for the feelings of his friends we decline to tell, given us an order on the town council for half his month's salary. Moved by this argument we accepted the poem which is as follows:

THE COWS—EVENING.

"What sound is that?" The watchman said
As he patrolled the street last night,
"It is enough to wake the dead,
The whole town must be in a fight."

Up through the alley the watchman sped,
He there beheld an awful sight,
A brindle cow had stuck her head
Into a garbage barrel tight.

That brindle cow the watchman led,
For she was following with affright,
And round her, more cows, white and red,
Roared in chorus with all their might.

Out of each window poked a head,
As all the neighbors, left and right,
Saw they'd fill those cows with lead
If they weren't taken out of sight.

The marshal to his men did say,
"Let's gather in this blank, blank stock!"
So off they started, blythe and gay,
In skirmish line around the block.

They rounded up steers, cows and calves,
The stars upon them softly shine
And as they nothing did by halves,
They quickly got the drop on nine.

Cold Weather in Ruby Camp.

RUBY CAMP, January 13.—We at last have our mail come direct from Gunnison, via Ohio creek. I get the GAZETTE the evening of the second day after publication.

We are having, to day, the heaviest snow storm of the winter. A foot or more of unusually solid and heavy snow has fallen up to this time, 1:30 p. m., and no sign of the end. A strong west wind has been blowing since last evening. Temperature 20. The weather thus far this month has been unprecedentedly cold and rough. Can it be owing to the new head of the weather department?

E. C.

The following item from the Examiner published at Charlottesville, Prince Edward Island, will be of interesting to some of our readers who are personally acquainted with Prof. Fletcher. "Scarcely a more inconvenient time could have been fixed for a lecture than 'New Year's Eve,' but if Mr. Fletcher's first lecture delivered on that evening, was not listened to by an audience large in numbers, it was heard by one which thoroughly appreciated the interesting information and the lively wit it contained. Mr. Fletcher described the country and the people of Colorado as one who has observed with keenness and accuracy, and who has good powers of description, only can do; and he well deserved the hum of applause with which he was cheered as he proceeded and the unanimous vote of thanks, moved by Rev. S. G. Lawson and seconded by Rev. D. Fitzgerald, which he received when he concluded. Next to our own great undeveloped country there is no country we have so particular an interest in, or should try to know more about, as the great partially developed country south of us. We trust that Mr. Fletcher's next lecture will draw a bumper house."

OUT WEST.

Little Josie, a Las Vegas dance house girl, attempted death on the 16th by poison. Failed.

Nelson Hallock, one of the Lake county commissioners, says that the county is \$400,000 in debt.

Mrs. M. C. Conklin, widow of the assassinated editor of the Socorro Sun, has assumed the editorship of that journal.

A military company was organized in Socorro last week, under the laws of the territory, with 75 members. E. W. Eaton is captain.

The people in Las Animas were delighted on the 8th by a view of two beautiful sun dogs and a bright parhelion, but were not so happy the next day with the weather at 18 degrees below zero.

A. Guthebe, Fred Rose and William Baker robbed a woman commonly known by the euphonious title of the "One-Eyed Mexican Woman," but whose name is Rosine Barilla, of a \$40 set of jewelry on the 15th in Pueblo, and in half an hour afterward was in the bastille.

Cold weather has been a great hindrance to the completion of the great smelters of Mathes & Geist at Pueblo. About four weeks of pleasant weather will see the new works about completed, and by the first of March it is confidently expected that everything will be in running order.

The Pueblo police are driving the bunco steers from town.

The weather yesterday was perfectly delightful, and was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody.

The Rio Grande and San Juan Herald says: "The coke ovens at El Moro present a grand sight at night with their scores of glowing doors stretching along the base of the mountain for several hundred yards, reminding one of the fiery furnaces at Pittsburgh."

From Friday's Daily.

A good boy can secure a permanent situation in the counting room of this office by applying early.

The W. S. Jackson Hose Company No. 2 contemplate giving their annual ball on the evening of February 21st.

Mr. G. S. Barnes has on exhibition in his store window one of the handsomest open fireplaces to be seen in the state.

The Leadville Chronicle gravely says: "Colorado Springs has a Chinese interpreter at its postoffice. Leadville hasn't."

The college boys will give an entertainment in Court House Hall in about a fortnight, for the benefit of their literary society.

Architect Willard is to furnish plans and specifications for a \$250,000 hotel, to be built by a stock company at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The Sullivan company left on the owl train this morning for Greeley, where they appear to-night and to-morrow night. Next week they will appear every night at Leischenring's new theatre in Denver.

We were yesterday show a large bald-headed eagle which had been caught in a steel trap in Bear Creek Canon. It measured 7½ feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Experiments are to be made with the fire bell at about noon of each day, for several days, in order to determine whether the scaffolding should be raised or not. No thorough best has as yet been made.

The new 10-inch pipe for the water mains is now arriving in the city at the rate of two car loads per day. Mr. Ike Bacon, who has the contract of transporting it to the trenches, is delivering it as fast as it comes in.

Our readers will remember that Willis Sweet, late editor of the Colorado Springs Mountaineer, after he sold out went to Gothic and started the Elk Mountain Bonanza. We learned yesterday that the Bonanza had changed hands, having been purchased by Messrs. Choate & Fuller.

We find the following item of local interest in the Leadville Chronicle of the 19th inst. "On Friday evening of the last term of the Chaffee county district court the members of the bar gave to District Judge J. C. Helm, at the Grand Park Hotel, Buena Vista, a collation, at which resolutions passed by the bar at a meeting held by them the same evening, expressing their esteem and regard for the Judge, were presented by Judge Fitnam, of Salida. Judge Helm made a short and very appropriate reply."

We find the following cheering item to those who own Little Pittsburg stock in the Leadville Democrat of yesterday: "The work of sinking No. 6, Little Pittsburg shaft, is making good progress. The shaft has been sunk about sixteen feet during the past eight or ten days. The mine continues producing the same as heretofore, about thirty tons per day. The old dumps in the rear of No. 1 shaft house, are being sorted over, contributing something to the ore shipments from the mine. The ore faces in the north end of the New Discovery, and also in the Little Pittsburg, are improving some, and extend new hopes that the mine will become productive."

About eight o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded upon the new fire bell. Many thought that the alarm was a false one, but the cries of fire which emanated from the mouths of the few pedestrians who were upon the street at that early hour of the morning convinced them that it was not. It was afterwards ascertained that the fire was in the Mountaineer office, on Pike's Peak avenue, and the hook and ladder company and both hose companies were soon upon the ground, but their services were not needed as the fire had been extinguished.

Mirror of Ireland.

The entertainment given by the Sullivan in Court House Hall last night was fully equal to if not better than that given on the preceding evening. The house although not crowded was comfortably filled and the audience showed their appreciation of the performance by frequent encores. Dan Morris Sullivan and his saucy little wife Josie seemed to throw more vigor into their acting than they did on the first night and the sketches presented by them were better adapted to their style. As for George Moore and Mrs. Kittie Moore they both acted their best and the frequent applause which they received plainly indicated that they had won favor with the audience. To the credit of the members of the company we will say that they did not shorten their performance in the least from the fact of its being their last appearance in the city.

OUT WEST.

The Governor's Guard may possibly attend the inauguration of General Garfield.

Diamond drills and reduction works are more frequently seen now in the mining camps of New Mexico.

The Gunnison News says: "The inhabitants of Gunnison may be interested to learn that last week, some people (many miles away) celebrated a week of prayer."

The Denver Architectural Terra Cotta company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John W. Knox; secretary, C. H. McLaughlin; treasurer, John L. Dailey; board of directors, Messrs. W. Goodrich, H. A. Garvey, H. D. Perkey and W. M. Dailey.

At Engle, the station half way between San Marcial and Rincon, the artesian well being sunk by the Santa Fe road is down 360 feet. During the progress of the work salt water was struck, and going deeper alkali water was met with. The boring is going on and will continue until fresh water is obtained.

The Robinson Tribune makes the following sensible suggestion: "Although miners' usage allows that a location made holds a claim, the law on the subject does not so regard it. The law in reference to this matter should be so made that while a miner sits at work on his location the claim should be held for him inviolable."

The Denver Tribune of yesterday says: "The walking match between the pacing horse Hawk, owned by James McKee, and the female pedestrian Miss Lawrence, is at last to come off. Arrangements are being made to secure the open lot near the postoffice. Weather permitting the race will commence at 12:30 Sunday night, and continue six days, go as you please, to rule."

The Leadville Democrat says that the Glass-Pendery mine on Carbonate hill has suspended its shipments of lime and is now devoting its entire strength to the mining of mineral and prospecting. The ore bins at the mine are all filled with excellent ore and a great deal of rich ore and some first-class iron has been shipped to the smelters. The ore from the Glass-Pendery mine runs from 60 to 150 ounces to the ton, and the first-class of which no settlements have been had so far this month, runs still higher. Some of this contains as much as 400 ounces of silver to the ton.

We find the following account of a dreadful accident in the Leadville Democrat of yesterday: "The London mine, on Mosquito pass near Alma, was the scene of a terrible accident a few days ago. Alexander McMillen and George T. Mudd were working in the tunnel at the time, and had prepared two blasts and placed them in position. One of them was in the side wall, and the other on the floor of the tunnel. They lighted the fuse, and retired to a place of safety. The blast on the side exploded with such terrific force that the boys supposed both caps had gone off at once, and went back to the scene to see the result, and noticed that the floor had not been disturbed. While they were examining it the powder burst from its fastenings, and shooting upwards, struck Alexander McMillen in the face and on the breast, causing the loss of both his eyes and otherwise inflicting terrible wounds on the face, neck and breast. His companion escaped with a few slight bruises, and overcame with horror, he picked McMillen up and carried him to the cabin at the entrance to the tunnel, and summoned aid. The bruised and senseless man was carried to Alma, and he is now at the Southern hotel. His chances for recovery and very doubtful."

A correspondent of the Del Norte Prospector writes to that paper from Montezuma Valley as follows: "This is considered by everyone the finest section of country in Colorado. The snow has been about three inches deep accompanied with little or no wind, and soon disappears by the heat of the sun. A few nights ice has frozen upon water standing out of doors in buckets, three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The landscape of the valley and surrounding scenery are fine, but in Colorado these terms are almost meaningless, being so common, still I have seen none, that to me seemed to surpass one even equal them, although in this connection we cannot help thinking of the home of the Prospector, that we so much admire. We have been seeking a locality for a home in Colorado where the climate would be suitable for the production and culture of most of the fruits of the northern states, and we are sure that this valley is the place we have been seeking."

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday says: "The Colorado Prince stamp mill has again suspended operations. Mr. Degnan, one of the lessees, being arrested yesterday while in the city on a warrant issued by Judge Curley, charging him with polluting the water in the reservoir of the Leadville Water company, by allowing its tailings to flow down the gulch into the reservoir. The Democrat has on several occasions expressed its opinion on this controversy, and a repetition of the same would be uncalled for."

The climate of Guaymas is described by a railroad engineer, "In winter it's summer, and in summer it's hell." People from there, it is said, go to Yuma in Arizona to get cool.

The new city directory of Denver will soon be issued. It contains over 17,000 names, or 6,000 more than last year.

PROGRESS OF THE OPERA HOUSE

Description of the Masonic Hall.

Work on the opera house is being pushed along quite rapidly just at present and parts of it are about ready for the plaster.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ash Welch we were yesterday shown through the third floor, in which is situated the Masonic hall and lodge room.

The hall or ball room is 30x55 feet with a 14 foot ceiling, and is a little larger than the Court House Hall. The floor is of Georgia pine, oiled and waxed, making it one of the best floors for dancing in the city. In the rear of the hall, and on each side of the entrance, are the ladies and gentlemen's waiting rooms, which are 12x14 feet in size. The hall will be lighted by three handsome chandeliers and will be painted in handsome and artistic colors. It is the intention of the Masons to let this hall for parties, socials and festivals, and it will also be used for Commandery drills. The lodge room runs parallel with the hall and is situated on the south side of the building and is 55 feet in length by 21 in width. Its finish will be appropriate to the order. The ante rooms are situated in the rear of the lodge room. With the exception of a small hallway the entire third story of the building is devoted to the hall and lodge rooms.

Personal.

Mr. J. F. Humphrey is expected to arrive in the city to day from Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Messrs. F. W. Taylor and Frank Parish went south on the morning express yesterday.

Sheriff W. A. Smith, accompanied by his family, started yesterday for eastern Kansas on a visit of several weeks.

Mr. J. B. Murphy, the attorney, returned on the owl train yesterday morning after an absence of several weeks at his home in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Page, of Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. They came to visit their daughter, Mrs. G. W. Turney.

Mr. William Amist, formerly connected with the Western Union telegraph office in this city, left yesterday for Lake City to take charge of the telegraph office at that point.

Mr. Herman F. Dow started yesterday, via the Santa Fe route, for Olathe, Kansas, where he will spend a few weeks visiting friends. He will also visit Chicago during his absence.

The committee appointed by the senate and house to investigate the several state institutions, consisting of Senators John A. Gale of Conejos, and F. W. Peck of San Juan, and Representatives A. Bergh of Park county, A. J. Lumry of Weld county, and Henry Lee of Jefferson county, passed through the city yesterday morning on their way to Canon City to inspect the penitentiary. On their return they will stop here and investigate into the condition of the deaf mute institute.

CONFIRMING THE REPORT.

Striking Oil in the Grand Canon Coal Mine.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday has the following confirmation of the coal oil strike, which was referred to by the GAZETTE: "There is now no further doubt that there is oil in abundance in the Arkansas Valley. Occular demonstration is the best proof in the world, and that has been furnished. Mr. Briggs, who travels for the large wholesale house of Kenard & Fisher, of St. Joseph, Missouri, came down from Rockvale yesterday, near which place the well is located, and that only about a mile from the end of the Santa Fe track, on the Coal Creek extension of that road. From this gentleman the reporter has positive information that two barrels of crude oil was taken from the well yesterday. The well is not running but the oil was pumped out, and it is genuine crude petroleum, and a first-class article. Considerable excitement prevails in the vicinity, and land has taken a rise of about five hundred per cent. in value in that neighborhood. Many people visited the well yesterday, which as stated in yesterday's issue of the Chieftain is located in what is known as the Grand Canon coal mine, to satisfy themselves that the find is genuine, and all expressed much satisfaction upon seeing the oil pumped from the well. Mr. Canfield is of the opinion that the oil will force itself to the surface after boring a little deeper. Many people who came down on yesterday afternoon's train carried small tin cans and bottles filled with the crude oil taken from the well. This will give another boom to Pueblo and southern Colorado, if the well lasts, for the simple reason that if one well is successfully located, many others will be."

Gymnasium Committees.

The following committees have been appointed by the several fire companies to consider the gymnasium project:—

Hook and Ladder company.—Messrs. O'Keeffe, Platt and Smith.

Matt France No. 1.—Messrs. O'Brien, Whitney and Waters.

Jackson No. 2.—Messrs. Pitts, Hoagland, Howbert, Wagner and Aux.

The committee will hold a meeting Saturday night to discuss the question in all its bearings.

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS AND RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,

REAL ESTATE AGT.

Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales.

From the International Review, Feb., 1881.

In the year 1838 some more practically gifted youths entered the University of Copenhagen that the "History of Danish Studentship and Literature" described it playfully as "the year of the four great and minor poets." Among the "four great" was Andersen. He was in truth a great poet, though rather a child in his tales than in his verse. These and the fantastic "Picture-book without Pictures" are indubitably the flowers of Andersen's creations; on this ground he stands alone and unapproached. The "Marchen" and "The Picture book without Pictures" realized in richest measure his youthful dreams of honor and happiness, for they were translated into all the principal living languages, and bore his name over the whole populated globe.

Andersen issued the first installment of his "Marchen" (1835). These were received most unfavorably, and he was universally advised not to waste his time with such childish things. He was further told that he had no talent for writing "Marchen."

Yet the material for new stories of the kind pressed in upon him in the course of time, so that he could not resist working them out into shape. His liking for this form of composition grew; it became more and more clear to him what might be done in this field, and the recognition of his own powers enlarged with time. It is seen from his "Remarks on the Origin and Development of My Fairy Tales," that the majority of them were his own invention. They lay like seeds in his thoughts; it merely needed a tendency—a sunbeam, or a drop of warm water—to make them spring forth into bloom. Soon it became impossible for him to abandon this line, and the result of his perseverance was that his mighty talent for these compositions was soon universally acknowledged. Thus it came about that, besides the numerous works which he wrote year after year, he issued almost yearly, up to 1873, a small volume of three or four "Marchen."

These utterances of Andersen's innermost being will keep his memory ever green. When he died millions of readers wept for him—readers into whose souls he had brought light and sunshine. Scarcely a second contemporary author has obtained such a widespread audience as he—an audience which, as Siedemann remarks, includes "the children's world of all lands of the Indo-Germanic languages, from the highest peaks of Norway down to India, and from the smoke blackened huts of Dilecaria to the iron merchant-palaces of San Francisco."

Our author has done endless good by his heartfelt, tender tales. Through them he has glorified not only his own name, but that of his fatherland. Their rapid and universal circulation may be largely ascribed to the fact that from the beginning he made it clear to himself that he wrote for a definite public—for children. Thus the choice of the simplest and most naive themes, as well as a simple treatment and language. Together with this, however, the poet could give the reins to his fancy; for a child's imagination is also boundless, and believes everything that is not beyond the pale of its horizon. In order to find the right key for children's tales, Andersen had merely to follow the dictates of his own childlike soul. Therefore he succeeded in attaining to a cheerful, gentle, optimistic view of life which corresponded to the nature of every unspoiled, healthy, and therefore sanguine child. He does not assume the presumptuous, pedagogic tone into which many writers for the young are apt to fall, and yet he works more healthily upon the mind of the child, more educationally, and more nobly than all instructive moralizing. The high, artistic finish in the form of his stories, and their complete harmony of treatment and matter, bring the result that every grown-up person reads these charming tales with delight, though their author did not write them for this public. He lets the creatures of his imagination feel, speak, think, and act exactly as their nature requires; we will only indicate the stark who describes Egypt, the cockchafer in "Little Thumb," the darning needle, the tin soldier.

The Acme of a Dilectacy.

A gentleman traveling in Virginia last summer had occasion to take a stage ride in order to visit the natural bridge. Riding on the seat with the driver, he fell into conversation with him, and found that he was an old hunter, who was a veteran in killing deer, bears and smaller game. Passing a stream the traveler inquired if they contained fish.

"Lots on 'em," was the reply.

"What kind?"

"Mostly trout," said the driver. "All these mountain streams are full of trout."

"They must be fine eating," was the next remark.

"Fine eatin'" exclaimed the driver. "You just go up to the mountains and catch half a dozen trout about twelve inches long, clean 'em without washin' 'em, rub in some salt, roll 'em in lard and bake 'em in the ashes—good eatin'! why stranger, by heavens, they beat ham!"

Annual Meteorological Report.

Below we publish Sergeant O'Keeffe's annual report of the U. S. signal station on Pike's Peak for the year ending December 31, 1880:

Highest barometer during the year 30.380 inches.

Lowest barometer 29.213 inches.

Highest temperature 58°.

Lowest temperature 36°.

Mean barometer 29.938 inches.

Mean temperature 45°.

Mean humidity 63.5 per cent.

Amount of rain and melted snow 40.65-100 inches.

No. of rainy days, 170.

Total number of miles registered, 184,961.

Seventeen lunar halos, and 1 solar halo were observed.

Frost was observed on 227 days.

No auroras were observed during the year.

November 17th was the coldest day, the thermometer registering -36° at 4 a. m.

MARRIED.

GOSHEN—WILCOX.—At the M. E. Parsonage on the evening of the 18th inst., by Rev. W. L. Slutz, Mr. William H. Goshen and Miss Carrie L. Wilcox, both of this city.

SPIDER—SPAUDLING.—At Los Angeles, California, December 14th, by the Rev. E. S. Chase, Mr. Henry Spider and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Spaulding, both of this city.

DAVIS—DAVIS.—On the 13th ult., at Manitou, George H. Davis and Mrs. E. M. Davis, by the Rev. W. L. Slutz. Both of Manitou.

SHERMAN—GOULD.—In Colorado Springs, January 20th, at the residence of Mrs. S. G. Cleveland, Nevada avenue, by the Rev. S. W. Hatch, Linus E. Sherman, of Colorado Springs, and Miss Louise B. Gould, of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

ROGERS.—In Colorado Springs, January 19, 1881, Ada Rogers, aged 12 years.

SLAON.—In this city January 18, 1881, W. C. Sloan, aged 26 years.

MCURT.—In Colorado Springs, January 19, 1881, Mrs. Effie G. Mount, late of Louisville, Ky.

Funeral this morning at 10 o'clock at residence of John B. Cochran, corner of Nevada avenue and Cimarron street.

TURNER.—In Colorado Springs, January 20, 1881, Mr. Asa Turner, of Hannibal, Mo., aged 42 years.

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—	
Dried Alden.....	13@15c
Michigan sliced.....	10@12½c
Green apples.....	5 00@5 25
BRAN—	
Colorado.....	\$1 60@\$1 70 per cwt
BUTTER—	
Colorado ranch.....	35@40c
CRACKERS—	
Premium soda.....	10c
Oyster.....	12½c
CHEESE—	
Per pound.....	20c
COFFEE—	
Rio.....	25@30c
Java, roasted.....	40c
Mocha.....	40c
EGGS—	
State, candled, per doz.....	35c
Ranch, per doz.....	40c
FLOUR—	
Per hundred.....	\$3 60@\$3 75
Blackwheat.....	6@7 per lb
MEAT—	
Horn.....	12@14c
Dry salt.....	11@12½c
Bacon.....	14c
Lard.....	12½@15c
RICE—	
Sandwich Island.....	12c
California.....	11@12½c
SALT—	
Per barrel.....	\$4 50
SUGAR—	
Granulated.....	12½@13½c
Extra C.....	11½@12½c
STARCH—	
Pearl.....	8c
Silver gloss.....	12½c
SYRUPS—	
Honey, per gallon.....	\$1 00@\$1 20
New Orleans.....	90c@\$1 00
Fine table.....	90c@\$1 00
TEAS—	
Imperial.....	75c@1 00
Gunpowder.....	75c@1 00
Japan.....	50c@\$1 00
Oolong.....	60c@1 00
English Breakfast.....	75c@1 00
VINEGAR—	
Pure cider, per gallon.....	50@60c
The following prices are paid for country produce:	
OATS—	
New Colorado.....	\$2 25@\$2 30 per cwt
HAY—	
Baled upland.....	\$25@\$30 per ton
POTATOES—	
Per cwt, new.....	\$2 75@3 00

MINES ON FRYER HILL.

Present Condition of Some of Leadville's Bonanzas.

The Leadville Herald, of yesterday has the following concerning the mines on Fryer Hill: "Although the mines of Fryer Hill are not producing such large quantities of ore as at one time, there is still a large amount of shipments being made and on the east side especially the properties have of late greatly improved, and now have far greater ore reserves than at any previous time. The mines on the west side are the only ones that have shown a falling off."

"There has been great improvements in the Little Chief mine lately. When Mr. T. S. Wood, the present manager, first took charge of the property, there were but a few stringers of ore. These have been followed, and in several cases have opened out into good ore bodies. For the last twenty days the ore shipments have been from twenty-five to thirty tons a day. The first-class ore averages two hundred ounces silver to the ton, the second class from fifty to sixty ounces, and the lead amounts to from ten to forty-five per cent. There are now in the ore bins at the mine fully one hundred and fifty tons of ore, some delay in hauling having occurred on account of the storm."

"The ore shipments from the Chrysolite have fallen to a small figure. Yesterday but six tons were shipped, and the day previous but seventeen tons. Up to that time in the present month the shipments aggregate 166 tons, or a total up to the present time of 189 tons. This is rather a bad comparison with last month, when the daily shipments ran from sixty to seventy tons. At the ore house also it was noticed no ore was on hand."

"The Little Pittsburg company has been enabled to again resume work on the New Discovery and both that and the Little Pittsburg claims are being worked. The number six shaft on the Pittsburg is being sunk."

"Mr. Van Wagenen, general manager of the Amie, returned yesterday from Denver. The mine is being worked steadily and is doing much better. No definite figures can be given to-day, but assurances are made by the managers, and many others who have recently visited the mine, that it is looking better at the present time than for many months."

"The water has been taken out from the shaft on the Buckeye, which joins the north end of the Little Chief, and drifting has been begun. The drift is running in a very good grade of iron and the prospects seem good."

"The ore shipments from the Dunkin bid fair this month to exceed that of any previous month, and amounts to from fifteen to twenty tons daily. The grade is not quite equal to that of last month, but this is owing to the fact that a number of different ore faces are being worked, some of which are not up in grade to the main ore deposit which was principally worked last month. The Dunkin seems to be being worked economically and honestly for the best interests of the stockholders."

"Some wonderfully rich chloride ore is being taken from the south shaft of the Matchless. No work is being done on the other shaft."

"The new shaft being sunk on the Robert E. Lee, near the office, is now to a depth of sixty-eight feet. It is excellently timbered and one of the finest shafts about Leadville. The mine is shipping forty tons of ore per day."

"On the Little Silver, the machinery is working first class, and although a large amount of water has to be constantly pumped there is no difficulty in controlling it. The sinking is still continued and the bottom of the shaft is in a kind of decomposed red iron. It shows a large contact of mineral, but the main ore body is yet believed to be below."

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday says: "A telegram received from N. W. York yesterday morning, states that Mr. J. M. Sigafus, one of the principal owners of the Lee, and a resident of Colorado Springs, has been appointed general manager of the property. The Lee mine continues shipping about forty tons of ore per day. The mine is looking well, and prospect work discloses new and rich ore bodies to the north and east of the old workings. The face of the east drift, driven from the head of the new north drift, shows a mineral vein of four feet in thickness, from which assays of sixteen hundred ounces have been obtained. The new shaft is down sixty-eight feet, and will be a model when completed. The shaft is lined with matched sawed timbers and divided into two compartments. As soon as it gets a little deeper, the small steam hoister, formerly on No. 4 shaft, will be pressed into service."

Mr. Charles Walker has recently been somewhat, so to speak, as it were, under the weather. The worthy alderman called in the assistance of an able physician who advised him to maintain perfect quiet and to remain in the house and strictly abstain from violent exercise. Alderman Walker swore that he would abide by the commands of his physician. But alas! he came down town and some one challenged him to play a game of ten pins. He hesitated and was lost. The doctor passing by the place where ten pins are wont to be played, observing that the air was suspiciously blue, dropped in and there he beheld Alderman Walker in his shirt sleeves hurling a fifty-pound ball down the ten pin alley and making remarks in seven different languages. This was the alderman's idea of perfect quiet.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Sketch of Its Organization, Together With Other Facts.

President Albert C. Hale, of the State School of Mines, Golden, was recently in the city and paid a visit to the Deaf-Mute institute. Both of these important state institutions will appeal to the legislature for needed appropriations during the present session. We have received a circular from the School of Mines, which contains much valuable information, among other things, the curriculum, the names of the faculty and a brief history of the organization of the institution. From this sketch we take the following: "The State School of Mines of Colorado was established by act of the legislative assembly, approved February 9th, 1874. The legislature at its last session recognizing that the highest interests of the state were best subserved by enabling the School of Mines to occupy a position and accomplish a work worthy of its object and aims, wisely granted a decided increase to the regular appropriation for the institution, thus putting it into the power of the board of trustees to re-organize and equip the school on a basis which would insure a competent preparation of its students to fill any department of practical work in mining and metallurgy."

"In harmony with this action the board of trustees have erected a new and commodious building in Golden, within three minutes' walk of the centre of business, in a convenient location, and have supplied it with every facility requisite for the most successful prosecution of work in the various departments of study. The faculty has been re-organized and greatly increased."

"Large additions have been made to the library and chemical apparatus and the assay and chemical laboratories have been fitted up according to the most approved plans, on a scale sufficient to meet the present increased demands made upon the institution."

The second term of the year opened January 4th and will close March 22d, while the third term will begin March 29th and end June 7th. The charges are twenty dollars (\$20.00) per term for the whole course of study, or the same for only a special course in assaying. As tuition is free the fee is simply to defray the cost of chemicals, apparatus, fuel, etc. Students can obtain board and suitable accommodations in Golden at a cost averaging from six to seven dollars per week."

Another New Invention.

Not having heard from Prof. Troctor for a long time, we deemed it our duty to look him up and find what was new or wonderful in the scientific world—this we accomplished after considerable labor, for the Prof., it seems, had determined to shut himself out from the busy world and perfect his latest invention, which he calls "The Magnetic Mosquito Net." It consists of a copper wire net made to fit closely over a bed, arranged some three feet above the person sleeping—to this net is attached a galvanic battery or a electro dynamo machine of a 100 power. When all is arranged according to the instructions which go with each machine, the sleeper is entirely screened. After the mosquitoes have alighted on the net in large numbers all that is necessary to be is to awake, touch the small knob at the head of the bed, when instantly a current of electricity is transmitted through the entire net, and of such power that every mosquito is instantly killed. The Prof. says he has been operating it for the past three months, and that not in a single instance has it failed. He is now perfecting the minor details by which a whole city can be operated from a central station, like the telephone company, thus bringing it's use to each individual at a less price."

The professor kindly allowed us to look over his patent claims, which are nearly ready to go to the patent office. In order to give our readers a knowledge of how deep he has gone into the subject, we give them entire. "What I claim and desire to secure by letters patent are: "Claim 1st. I claim the combination of the copper wire net with a magnetic battery in connection with a bed in the manner described and set forth. "Claim 2nd. I claim the combination of the magnetic wire net in combination with the mosquitos in the manner set forth and described. "Claim 3d. I claim the destruction of mosquitos by electricity in the manner set forth and described. "Claim 4th. I claim the wire net, batteries, bed, mosquitos, when all are combined in the manner set forth and described. We think the professor has covered the whole ground, and that there will not be much litigation from infringing a patent so closely protected."

The Santa Fe New Mexican says: "At least half a dozen business houses will be erected in Santa Fe during the next few months, and there is a probability that a great many more will be put up. The city needs more buildings and a fine opportunity for good investments of capital is offered to moneyed men who will put them up. The accommodations of the city in the way of house room are not sufficient now to meet the wants of the public and next summer the difficulty will be still greater if some steps are not taken. Some good business men have thought of this, and have made arrangements for the erection of commodious buildings, and so the city goes ahead steadily."

Leadville's Ore Output.

For the week ending January 8, the output has diminished somewhat over the previous week. As approximated by the Circular it is as follows:

Mines.	Tons.	Mines.	Tons.
Scopcese	5	Carbonate Hill	5
Florence	8	Henrietta	8
Little Johnnie	10	Evening Star	25
Colorado Prince	10	Dunkin	15
Little Pittsburg	17	Robert E. Lee	0
Chrysolite	25	Silver Wave	30
Little Chief	15	Little Giant	5
Iron Mine	150	Crescent and Etina	10
Silver Cord	25	Highland Chief	15
Catalpa	15	Comstock	5
Fryer Hill	10	Matchless	0
Amie	30	Hibernia	10
La Plata	35	Climax	10
Glass Pendery	12	Great Hopes	10
Morning Star	0	Dyer	6
Little Ella	12	Denver City	30
Virginian	5	Others, say, alto'er	12
Half Way House	12	Total tons	587

The Circular, in commenting upon the reduction, says that the decline in the output is due to the pending conflict between the mines and smelters on the rates of smelting. Some of the leading smelting establishments, probably with the view of diminishing the number of furnaces, put their rates down some weeks ago. Now they put them up again, and the mines retaliated by stopping shipments."

The Cline trial is said by the Gunnison News to have cost that county \$2,000.

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

OH, WHAT A COUGH!

Will you heed the warning?—the signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For Lamé Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by F. E. Robinson. e 16*

Ranchmen, put up your teams at Stevens and Rouse's stable, Tejon street, Colorado Springs. The best accommodations and lowest rates. b 7 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince Melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 1800, city. w m 4 tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN

One strawberry roan mare, branded D with a dot over it, on left shoulder. One pair of mare mules, no brands, shod all round. One of them an iron grey about 15½ hands high; the other a black about 15 hands high.

A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of all three to C. R. Husted's ranch, or forty dollars for the mules and ten dollars for the mare.

wa 8 4* T. F. KETCHUM.

LEE & COULEHAN,

Dealers in Seed & Implements.

Agents for Peter Henderson's Celebrated Gardeu Seed.

Carry a full stock of ALFALFA, RED TOP, BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD GRASS and ONION SETS.

383 and 385 Wazee St., Denver, Colorado.

Send for Price List, wa 15 2m

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 23 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. d 3 17

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Benj. F. Zimmerman, of El Paso county, and state (then territory) of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated January 9th, 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said county, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1880, in book 23, of said El Paso county records on page 403, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date, for \$300, payable in one year after date to Geo. F. Prowse or order, did convey to D. Russ Wood as trustee, and G. H. Sweet as successor in trust, all those premises hereinafter described, by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, it may be lawful for said D. Russ Wood or in event of his death, resignation or removal from said county of El Paso, then for said G. H. Sweet to advertise and sell the premises in said trust deed described and as therein provided, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and the same is now unpaid, and whereas said D. Russ Wood is now dead, now therefore, I, G. H. Sweet, successor in trust, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in El Paso county, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said deed of trust described to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, in township eleven, south of range thirty-seven west, situated, lying and being in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, together with all right, title and interest and equity of redemption of said Benj. F. Zimmerman, his heirs or assigns therein.

G. H. SWEET, Successor in trust. Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31st, A. D. 1880. wa 8 5

Denver & Rio Grande RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for Business and Pleasure Travel. IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and Choicest Scenery in Nature's repertoire:

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Veta Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Saguache, Ouray, Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Butte, Gothic and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for all points

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Equipment Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

Horton Reclining Chair Cars, and Observation Cars

On daylight trains through the Royal Gorge.

Through tickets to all principal points north, south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to

D. C. DODGE, F. C. NIMS, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Ticket Agent, DENVER, COLO. dwg 17 1/2

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., January 6th, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to secure final entry thereon: and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county, at the county seat, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, January 9, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz: Patrick J. Irwin, D. S. No. 5795, for the S. 1/4 of sec. 10, T. 19, S. 36, R. 64, W. 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Joseph Holden, James E. A. Bruce, B. S. Thaxton and James H. Hamilton, all of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Reiner E. Stekens, D. S. No. 5795, for the S. 1/4 of sec. 14, T. 19, S. 36, R. 64, W. 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Joseph Holden, James E. A. Bruce, B. S. Thaxton and James H. Hamilton, all of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also David H. King, H. S. No. 1205, for the S. 1/4 of sec. 4, T. 19, S. 36, R. 64, W. 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: C. E. Noble, J. F. Peabbles and J. C. Munson, of Colorado Springs, and A. B. Whitmore, of Easton, all of El Paso county, Colorado. FERD. BARNDOLLAR, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Sprague, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, we, J. F. Seldomridge, executor, and Jane H. Sprague, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said county, to present our final settlement as such executor and executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor and executrix, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be. Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 8th, 1881. J. F. SELDOMRIDGE, JANE H. SPRAGUE, Executor and executrix of the estate of Benjamin Sprague, deceased. wa 8 4

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N. OLARK, MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JOHN C. FITNAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Salida, (So. Arkansas) Chaffee county, Colorado. Special attention given to mining and real estate litigation. dwm 8 3m

THOS. M. SKINNER. E. H. JEFFERSON.

SKINNER & JEFFERSON, Engineers and Contractors.

(Bridging a Specialty.)

Room 11, Wells-Frewitt Bldg., Colorado Springs dwm 23 tf

JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell) ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El Paso County Bank. dwm 10 11

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office, Room 2, Wanless block, Pike's Peak Avenue. 36-wf.

HALLOWELL & WILSON

DEALERS IN—

REAL ESTATE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CITY LOT

A SPECIALTY.

COLORADO SPRING

The Great New Year Mark Do

—OF—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, BLANKETS

—AT THE—

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

Is showing its "legitimate effect" in the increase of Mr. Ferris' trade, and this he deserves, for buyers are beginning to find that when he advertises a reduction he means what he says. He now offers, as well worth attention,

Bargains in all Coats, Dolmans and Ulsters twenty to thirty per cent off. Bargains in Fancy Dress Goods twenty to fifty per cent off. Bargains in several lots of Hosiery twenty to forty per cent off. Bargains in several lots of Underwear ten to thirty per cent off. Bargains in several lots of Blankets twenty to thirty per cent off. Bargains in all kinds of Knit Wool Goods ten to twenty per cent off. Bargains in all kinds of Furs twenty to fifty per cent off. Bargains in all kinds of Shawls ten to thirty per cent off. Bargains in all kinds of Fancy Articles twenty to fifty per cent off. Bargains in fifty kinds of other things, and all kinds of Staple Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc., will be offered at very low prices. Go to the

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

If you wish to buy CHEAP and get a Good Return for your money, Respectfully,

EDWARD FERRIS.

dw 6 1/2

COLORADO COLLEGE.

METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSAYING

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The professor in charge has been instructed to accept personally of each workman may be secured by the public.

Lots of our weighing from one pound down, will be crucible and analyzed, and a results will be guaranteed.

A portion of the usual charges for the work when requested by mail, and a full and complete list of charges may be obtained by mail, or by personal application to the professor in charge.

Samples may be left at the office of the Silver Wing Mining Co., over First National bank, or large lots at the College. Samples sent by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Instruction in Assaying will be furnished at \$20 for a term of three months, and the cost of materials used by the student. Application may be made to

WM. STRIEBY, B. M.

Professor of Mining and Metallurgy,

Or to E. P. TENNEY, President.

dw 30 3m

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., December 21st, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to secure final entry thereon: and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county, at the county seat, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Saturday, January 9, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz: Patrick J. Irwin, D. S. No. 5795, for the S. 1/4 of sec. 10, T. 19, S. 36, R. 64, W. 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Joseph Holden, James E. A. Bruce, B. S. Thaxton and James H. Hamilton, all of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also Reiner E. Stekens, D. S. No. 5795, for the S. 1/4 of sec. 14, T. 19, S. 36, R. 64, W. 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Joseph Holden, James E. A. Bruce, B. S. Thaxton and James H. Hamilton, all of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

Also David H. King, H. S. No. 1205, for the S. 1/4 of sec. 4, T. 19, S. 36, R. 64, W. 6th p. m., and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: C. E. Noble, J. F. Peabbles and J. C. Munson, of Colorado Springs, and A. B. Whitmore, of Easton, all of El Paso county, Colorado. FERD. BARNDOLLAR, Register.

IRVING HOWBERT,

President, J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

B. F. CROWELL, Vice-President, A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

ON COLORADO SPRINGS.

CAPITAL, \$50,000

DIRECTORS: IRVING HOWBERT, B. F. CROWELL, J. F. HUMPHREY, J. R. WHEELER.

New York Correspondent: Chemical National Bank

CHARLES STEARNS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Stockholders' Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the meeting of the stockholders of the Creek and San Juan Silver Mining Co. will be held at the office of the company, Colorado Springs, on Saturday, the 5th of February, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting. L. TAYLOR, Assistant Secretary.

ASH-TON

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The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Functional Derangements of the Digestive System. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Accredited Physicians and Chemists will not exceed six bottles at the retail price, money to accompany order by Postal Note, or by D. D. Dewey & Co., New York.

For a full description of the strength, effects, and uses of this healthy food, see the book "The Strength of the Body," by Dr. J. B. Dewey & Co., New York.

Castoria - 35c

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

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For strains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and Pain upon Man or Beast.

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WHITE SKIN

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

No. 4

SARA SEES HEARTBURN.

Bernhardt Laughs Till the Tears Come.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Ever since Sara Bernhardt saw the wagon pass by the Hotel Lafayette last Monday morning, bearing the inscription, "Sarah Heartburn," on its side, and filled with trunks and boxes, on which were placarded: "Heartburn's laces, gloves," etc., she has manifested great interest in the burlesque on her name and fame in progress at Thatcher & Ryman's minstrelsy place. The subject was discussed among the members of the troupe, and on Wednesday evening her sister Jeanne, accompanied by Mons. Soudan, went to the Arch Street Opera House and witnessed the performance. So enthusiastic did Mlle. Jeanne become over the caricature of Sara that she made it a constant topic of conversation, and pushed her famous sister to make arrangements for seeing it herself. This was done through a letter which James H. Haynie, the correspondent of the Paris *Gaulois*, wrote to the managers of the minstrelsy, and a visit to the opera house made by him Thursday evening, in company with Miles Columbrier and Sydney, two of the Bernhardt troupe. An agreement was made by Thatcher & Ryman to give a private performance yesterday afternoon for Sara's pleasure, and two o'clock was the hour named. At that time there were assembled a number of theatrical managers, newspaper men and friends of the Arch Street company, all awaiting the arrival of the famous actress.

At twenty minutes past two a carriage drove up to the door and Bernhardt, Mlle. Jeanne, Madame Girard, Sara's companion, and Mrs. Henry E. Abbey alighted, proceeding at once to the third row on the right in the parquet. Sara sat with her sister on her left and Mrs. Abbey on her right. Shortly afterwards Mlle. Columbrier, Messrs. Soudan, Angelo Haynie, Jarrett and Abbey entered, the first three seating themselves directly behind the actress and the others remaining in the rear of the house. The Mademoiselles Bernhardt were dressed in black silk, with becoming afternoon hats, and each wore a cluster of Marshal Neil roses below the left shoulder. They removed their scarves immediately after reaching their seats and appeared ready to enjoy the entertainment right away. They had not long to wait, for the curtain was raised in a minute, disclosing the "Big Four," who began their rollicking business at once. Sara watched the contortions and changes with amusement, starting a little when the cymbals clashed and the comedians shouted. Charles Heywood then appeared in female costume and impersonated a prima donna at the opera. "That's Sara!" exclaimed Mlle. Jeanne to her sister when the gorgeous apparition first advanced, but seeing her mistake contradicted the statement. As Heywood stepped before the lights and said: "J'aime l'opera, give us some 'Son-nambula,'" the actress laughed merrily, placing her programme in front of her face. She seemed to enjoy every feature of his singing, and applauded until he came back and added another verse. Add Ryman delivered a lecture in his usual desecrated manner, but Sara evidently was puzzled to catch his jokes, although she tried very hard. Her knowledge of English proved insufficient, however, but seeing how hugely everybody else enjoyed it she laughed and clapped her hands like a girl.

The familiar face of George Thatcher and his humorous make-up fairly convulsed the visitors, and when he began singing a song commencing, "Have you seen Sara; isn't she a teaser?" the subject of the song laughed immoderately, increasing her mirth when the words were translated to her. As Thatcher continued, Sara lost entire control of her risible muscles, swaying backward and forward with laughter, leaning on the seat in front of her, and tapping Mlle. Jeanne several times on the shoulder, causing the latter to burst forth in another merry peal. And when Billy Carroll sauntered forth, presenting an immense pair of shoes to the eyes of the audience, the Parisian favorite's "ha! ha!" was heard above all the applause.

There was a pause for a moment before the burlesque began, during which Sara scanned the programme, and when the arrival of Mrs. Slutters and her five children upon the stage gave warning that Sara Heartburn would shortly follow Bernhardt looked up, blushing slightly as she perceived an enormous pair of glass bottles leveled at her in place of operaglasses by the cork female. Every eye in the audience was riveted upon the woman whose characteristics were to be burlesqued, and the appearance of Rice was scarcely noticed for the second until Sara herself showed her appreciation of the caricature by bursting into a fit of uncontrollable laughter.

The agony displayed by Sara Heartburn and her tumble on the stage only added to the merriment of Bernhardt and it grew apoc with the presentation of the works of art by Ryman as specimens of the burlesque's handiwork. The bust which the audience was informed represented "Ell Rowan" as "Moses in the bulrushes" did not please the artist half as much as the daub depicting Weaver and Sparks fighting, which was intended as a "take off" on Sara's paintings. The fun continued and reached its climax when Rice and Ryman impersonated Camille and Armand. The imitation of Bernhardt's stage attitudes and gestures caused Sara to laugh to an extent almost painful. She seemed unable to stop, although she placed her handkerchief over her mouth and leaned forward in the effort to restrain herself. She abandoned all attempts, however, when the death scene ensued and Heartburn threw herself upon the sofa, after the manner in which a diver starts for the bottom of the sea. Looking first at Jeanne and then back at Angelo, Sara gave vent to her sense of the ludicrous until her eyes were full of tears. Being genuine drops of salt, it was inter-

esting to note she absorbed them with her dainty cambric by delicately tapping each individual tear, much after the manner of a society belle who is afraid of removing some of the rouge adorning her cheek. There might have been danger of hysterics had not an attack of coughing interfered and had not George Thatcher made himself known as Victor, Heartburn's son, blowing a horn and crying lustily. This burlesque on the social character of the actress did not seem to please her and she sobered down considerably for the time. The concluding scene, however, again amused her and she clapped her gloved hands right heartily, seemingly sorry when the curtain finally descended.

While the visitors were preparing to leave a chat was had with Mlle. Bernhardt concerning the performance. She expressed herself as delighted with the entertainment and confessed that she liked Heywood's operatic imitations best of all. "It was more like a woman than the others," she said. When the conversation referred to Thatcher she observed that the Americans thought the French, as she, in particular, talked very rapidly, but she really considered Mr. Thatcher a more rapid talker than herself. "Is it not so?" she asked, meeting with a modest acquiescence, she was led to say what she thought of the reference to her son.

"I do not think it was the proper thing," she answered in French, with gestures and expression of countenance which indicated that she deemed it somewhat of an offense.

On the whole, she was highly pleased, however, and requested that Ryman's stump speech, Thatcher's song about herself and his poem concerning "Little Willie" might be copied and sent to Paris for publication. It seems that Thatcher already has a considerable reputation in France, having had a good offer to appear at the Cafe l'Ambassadeur, in the Champs Elysees—the place where the Prince of Wales invariably stops and dines when in Paris.

The male portion of the audience ranged itself on both sides of the aisle while Mademoiselle passed out, and she ran the gauntlet of scrutiny with a smile and a complimentary phrase in her own tongue. Thence she went for a drive.

Shetland Ponies.

The London Field.

The ponies are not an agricultural, but a domestic necessity. In Shetland, as in parts of Ireland, every family depends for its supply of fuel on peat, and as the peat is seldom found near at hand, the ponies are where the houses stand, but on the hill behind them—there is always a hill in the rear in Shetland, every island consisting mainly of hill, with a patch or two of "smooth" land in a few saug nooks by the shore—as it often is at a distance of several steep and stony miles each house requires several ponies, the number depending on the distance and the character of the road. A family living "convenient" to the peat may require only two peat carriers, and another family may require half a dozen. The material, after it has been dug and dried in the usual manner, is carried home on the backs of the ponies in baskets called "cassies." It is obvious that the back which has to perform this kind of service should be broad and strong. The Shetland pony is a striking example of development for generations past he has been bred and reared and trained with a uniformity which could not have been secured in any other part of the United Kingdom. Hence his physique and general character, his hereditary instincts and intelligence, his small size and his purity and fixity of type. A pony belonging to a breed which has had to pick its zigzag way down a steep declivity during many generations must be sure-footed. By the same rule a pony whose grooms and playmates include a dozen juveniles—the children of the neighborhood, who roll about underneath him or upon his back—must be gentle; and the same pony, living on the scabhold on air sometimes rather than on herbage must be hardy. The pony of the Shetland Isles is, in fact, the offspring of circumstances. He is the pet of the family, gentle as the Arab's steed under similar training. He will follow his friends in doors like a dog, and lick the platters or the children's faces. He has no more kick in him than a cat, and no more bite than a puppy. He is a noble example of the complete suppression of these vicious propensities that some of his kind exhibit when they are ill-treated, and of the intelligence and good temper that may be developed in horses by kindness. There is no precedent for his running away, nor for his becoming frightened or tired, even when he has carried some stout laird from Lerwick to his house, many Scotch miles across the hills. He moves down the rugged hill-sides with admirable circumspection, loaded pannier-fashion with two heavy "cassies" of peat, picking his way step by step, sometimes sideways. In crossing boggy spots, where the water is retained, and a green carpet of aquatic grass might deceive some steeds and bring them headlong to grief in the spongy trap, he carefully smells the surface, and is thus enabled to circumvent the danger. In the winter the Shetland pony wears a coat made of felted hair, and especially suited for the season. His thick winter garment is well adapted for protecting him against the fogs and damps of the climate. It is exceedingly warm and comfortable, fits close to the wearer's dapper form, and is not bad looking when new. Cut when the coat grows old toward spring, at the season when the new one should appear, it becomes the shabbiest garment of the kind that you often see. Its very amplitude and the abundance of the material render it to the more conspicuous, when it peels and hangs for awhile ragged, and worn out, and then falls by bit till the whole of it disappears. No horse looks at his best when losing his old coat, and the more coat there may be to lose the worse he looks.

SHERMAN TALKS OF WAR TIMES.

His Recollection of Burning Buildings in Atlanta—Reminiscences of Rebel Commanders.

General Sherman has been talking to a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution about his doings in war time about that city, and he said many things that are interesting to the boys who joined in the march to the sea.

"The city of Atlanta was never burned as a city," said the general. "I notice that the headquarters I occupied, all the houses about it, and the headquarters of the other officers were all standing when I revisited the place a year or two since. The residence streets were not burned at all."

"It was your intention, then, to burn only the heart of the city?"

"My intention was clearly expressed in a written order to General Pope. It was simply to burn the buildings in which public stores had been placed or would likely be placed. This included only four buildings, as I recollect; not over five or six. One of these was a warehouse above the depot, in which, or under which were a number of shells. From this building a block of business houses took fire, and the destruction went beyond the limits intended. The old Trout house was burned by some of the men, who had some reason for burning it. I ordered the round house burned. I wanted to destroy the railroad so that it could not be used. I then wanted to

DESTROY THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

so that Atlanta could not be used as a depot of supplies. I ordered, as I say, four or five houses set on fire, but as far as burning the city in the sense of wanton destruction, I never thought of such a thing. I shirked no responsibility that war imposed, but I never went beyond my duty."

"How were you received when you visited Atlanta a year or two since?"

"With unvarying courtesy. I traveled over the whole state and I never heard a disrespectful or insulting word. The people seemed to be hospitable, happy and busy."

It was very gratifying to me to see how the scars of war had been rubbed out, and the waste places made glad once more. The recuperation shown on all sides—especially from Rome to Atlanta—I considered wonderful. But if those people can only work as well as they fought I need have been astonished at nothing. At Cartersville I was talking while the train waited, with ex-Attorney General Akers, and finally a frank looking fellow said:

"Well, general, don't you think we have built up pretty well since you left us?"

"Yes," I replied laughingly—"and don't you think I left you plenty of room?" At which there was a laugh all round. So I found the people all through Georgia—bright, cheerful and busy."

"It has been reported, general, that

WHEN HOOD SUCCEEDED JOHNSON

you said, 'Heretofore we have been fighting where the enemy pleased—now we fight where we please.' Is this true?"

"Oh, I don't know that I said that. I first heard of the appointment of Hood from one of my scouts who had gone into Atlanta with a lot of cattle, and had brought out a morning paper. As soon as I saw this I asked two generals, who were his classmates at West Point, what manner of man he was. They both described him as a bold, headlong fighter, and said that we would have to be prepared all along the line for warm work. I replied that I did not care to rush on to breastworks, but that whenever we were attacked we must fight—if we could only put fifty men against a thousand. By the way, I met Hood afterwards in New Orleans, and we became warm friends. I am now the custodian of his papers. He was a brave and gallant man."

"When were you convinced of the success of your movement into Georgia?"

"When I saw Hood moving up towards Tennessee I felt that the confederacy could not survive. After sending Thomas back to meet Hood I had 60,000 good men, and I knew that no government could sustain itself with such an army as this marching about through its territory where it pleased. When I left Atlanta for

THE MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA

with no army in my front, and Hood watched by Thomas in my rear, I felt that the end was approaching. As I looked back on the city, the heavy smoke made from the burning of the yellow pine hung like a pall over the scene."

"Did not that long march through Georgia breed a strong sense of comradeship among the men who made it?"

"That it did. It was a splendid army, too—better, even, I believe, than the army of the Potomac. It was well disciplined and orderly, and I think the people suffered little from depredations. I remember when we struck Howell Cobb's plantation the boys laid it waste. They felt as if they had a chance at one of the chief rebels, and they improved it. But generally they were orderly, and abstained from wantonness and plunder. It is strange, but when I sit on a stand now in front of a crowd I can often pick out the faces of the men who were with me in Georgia. There is a quick, affectionate look of recognition that speaks to me as plain as words. If I am making a speech and happen to allude to any little thing that happened on the march, I can then tell the face of every man in the crowd who was in Georgia with me."

It is mighty embarrassing to a man who has some religious friends staying with him to have his dog, which has been very quiet during week days, begin right after breakfast Sunday to run to the gun in the corner and then to his master and wag his tail, and then run back to the gun again.

Dissipated Dogs.

Of all the rakes whose principal pleasure is to turn night into day, none are more inveterate noctambulists than two characters well known to that portion of Paris society which repairs during the small hours to Peters', the Helder, etc., for supper and gay converse. The hardened rakes in question are two dogs, a poodle of extreme wooliness, and a nondescript, who is generally clothed round like a blanket with mud, as Sancho Panza was with sleep. This pair of constant comrades lead an existence of the most regular irregularity. Every night, at about 12, they may be seen, always quite masterless, lounging about the boulevards and earnestly seeking for some person with the air of a noctambulist, till, having made a choice after much deliberation, they follow their victim like his shadow until he has reached some restaurant with intent to sup. If the canine confidence is misplaced, and the passer-by goes soberly home, those roystering blades, the dogs, make their way along up the broad marble staircase of Peters', where, being well known to the frequenters of that establishment, they are cordially received and plied with all the delicacies of the festive board. At the hour of two they disappear toward Peters', turning up a moment afterward at the Helder, on the other side of the boulevard, and they top off the evening's excitement at a distant all-night establishment near the central market, Baratte's by name. When the light of early morning peeps in upon the scene of their revels, they disappear with the last of the night birds and are beheld no more till a. m. has again come round. Those who have made the personal acquaintance of this remarkable pair state that their grave enjoyment of their nightly dissipation is most edifying to witness, and that their general demeanor reminds one strongly of that character in a novel by Murger, we believe, whose pure and patriarchal face was never seen but at some pot house in the deepest hours of the night, beaming complacently at the drunken revellers around him.

Country Books.

A love of the country is taken, I know not why, to indicate the presence of all the cardinal virtues. It is one of those outlying qualities which are not exactly meritorious, but which, for that very reason, are the more provocative of a pleasing self-complacency. People pride themselves upon it as upon habits of early rising, or of answering letters by return of post. We recognize the virtuous hero of a novel as soon as we are told that the cat instinctively creeps up his hand to stay its tottering steps. To say that we love the country is to make an indirect claim to a similar excellence. We assert a taste for sweet and innocent pleasures, and an indifference to the feverish excitements of artificial society. I, too, love the country—if such a statement can be received after such an exordium; but I confess—to be duly modest—that I love it best in books.

In real life I have remarked that it is frequently damp and rheumatic, and most hated by those who know it best. Not long ago I heard a worthy orator at a country school treat declare to his small audience that honesty, sobriety, and industry, in their station of life, might possibly enable them to become cab-drivers in London. The precise form of the reward was suggested, I fancy, by some edifying history of an ideal cabman; but the speaker clearly knew the road to his hearers' hearts. Perhaps the realization of this high destiny might dispel their illusions. Like poor Susan, at the corner of Wood street, they would see

"Bright volumes of vapor through Lothbury glides."

And a river flow on through the vale of Chesapeake."

The Swiss, who at home regards a mountain as an unmitigated nuisance, is (or once was) capable of developing sentimental yearning for the Alps at the sound of a *rans des vaches*. We all agree with Horace that Rome is most attractive at Tibur, and vice versa. It is the man who has been "long in populous cities pent," who, according to Milton, enjoys

"The smell of grain or tedded grass or kine, Or daisy, each rural sight, each rural sound," and the phrase is employed to illustrate the sentiments of a being whose enjoyment of paradise was certainly enhanced by a sufficiently contrasted experience. I do not wish to pursue the good old moral saws expounded by so many preachers and poets. I am only suggesting a possible ground of apology for one who prefers the ideal mode of rustication; who can share the worthy Johnson's love of Charing Cross, and sympathize with his pathetic remark when enticed into the Highlands by his bear leader, that it is easy "to sit at home and conceive rocks, heaths, and waterfalls." Some slight basis of experience must doubtless be provided on which to rear any imaginary fabric; and the mental opiate which stimulates the sweetest reverie is found in chewing the cud of past recollections. But with a good guide one requires small external aid. Though a cockney in grain, I love to learn upon the farm yard gate; to hear Mrs. Poyser give a bit of her mind to the Squire; to be lulled into a placid doze by the humming of Dorsetshire Mill; to sit down in Dandie Dimmont's parlor and bestow crumbs from his groaning table upon three generations of Peppers and Mustards; or to drop into the kitchen of a good old country inn and to smoke a pipe with Tom Jones or listen to the simple minded philosophy of Parson Adams. When I lift my eyes to realities, I can dimly descry across the street a vision of my neighbor behind his looking glass adjusting the parting of his back hair, and achieving triumphs with his white tie calculated to excite the envy of a Brummell. It is pleasant to take down one of the magicians of the shelf, to annihilate my neighbor and his evening parties, and to wander off through quiet country lanes into some sleepy hollow of the past.

HOUSES OF THE POETS.

Nine Silhouettes of the Homes of American Authors.

From the Boston Herald.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

Mr. Aldrich lives at Ponkapog, a part of the town of Canton, in Massachusetts. Although a very charming place, Ponkapog was never noted for its enterprise, and the location of a railroad some two or three miles distant, has left it very much in the condition of Bailey's Four Corners, described by Mr. Aldrich in his story of "Miss Mehetable's Son." The house is an old-fashioned two-story house, built at the beginning of the present century, and is partially screened from the road by cherry trees and a hedge of arbor vitae, presided over by two ancient and shiftless looking buttonwoods. Back of the house the grounds fall away gently to a stream and an old mill-pond, on which stands a deserted and decaying mill, which was utilized during the late war for the weaving of soldiers' cardigans. Along the margin of the stream which, after wandering all around the grounds, finds its way out in the Neponset meadows, and so to the ocean, great quantities of water-cresses, and curious wild flowers grow, the cowslip and the pitcher plant among them.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

Her summer home in Gloucester is a two-story brown cottage, with doors and windows opening out upon a piazza facing the sea. Upon the interior Miss Phelps has bestowed much of the artistic taste which distinguishes her. The parlor is a long, narrow room, tinted with a delicate green shade, not a sea green, but the green our eye catches in the opal of a wave as the sunlight touches it. In other rooms of the house the same taste has directed that one should be rose tint, another robin's egg blue, another delicate shades of buff and brown, another the native colors of the wood. The house is filled with the remembrances of those who love her, and with the books and pictures that she loves and with the constant society and sympathy of friends, the lady whom you know as the author of "Gates Ajar" and "The Story of Avis" here draws into her quiet days and invalid life the courage and the calm of the summer sea.

NORA PERRY.

Miss Perry's home is in Providence, in little Rhode Island, though she was a Massachusetts girl, and is so much in Boston that many persons have an idea that this home we've got up via there. To reach it, take the Providence street car, and entering a quiet street, stop at last before a modest little house shaded by two branching elms. But it is not the exterior, it is the interior in which we are most interested, for it is there that Nora Perry's individuality has opportunity to express itself. Admitted to this interior we are shown into a charming room of which we take fascinated observation while we wait the coming of its fair mistress. The heavy drapery of the windows gives the room a soft, subdued light, but quite sufficient to enable us to discover its artistic arrangement. It is winter a bright open wood fire is burning before us. On the walls, all about, are pictures—pictures everywhere; bits of painting, beautiful engravings, and choice specimens of photographic art. In a corner stands a wide writing table, and close behind it a book case filled with books. This corner is our lady's work shop, the nook where our sweet singer's songs are penned.

MRS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

The dwelling is one of those grand, old-fashioned farm houses, built to last as long as the island, and when folks had plenty of timber to put around it. It used to be a tavern, also, and it actually seems to laugh, as we come up to it, with memories of the jollity it has seen in days gone by. But there is a different air about it now. It has been remodeled somewhat, without and within; and, while there is no lack of laughter around it, it stands with a quiet and stately grace. There is a store of joy there now, but it is different; as the song that steals out into the hushed night from the poet's lattice is different from that which makes the rafters ring over the bowl of cider. The staircase is broad and quaint, and above it is open clear through the house, giving it an air of spaciousness and grandeur. Below, too, it is wide and cool, a most delicious retreat in the heat of the day, a perfect temple for quiet, unspoken worship in the hush of evening. To the left of the hall is the parlor; and once within, it is hard to get away, there is so much to feast the eye, and so much to charm the mind; for here the family sit and make the home.

MRS. CELIA THAXTER.

The cottage at Appledore Island is perfectly plain. No bay windows, balconies or other pretty appendages; no fanciful gables, or gothic points; no newness of paint; no vines or trees. Only a plain, two storied house, with dormer windowed attic. A homely house built on the rock, and perched in severe relief against the sky. At the foot of the cottage is a small yard inclosed by a picket fence. It is full of flowers. I do not mean prim and decorous beds and flowers staying where they are put within their well clipped borders. But a yard full of flowers—full to the fence top, and covering every inch of ground with their glad luxuriance; (No weed anywhere—quite crowded out by these burning, glowing, starry, gladsome creatures. Somehow, by reason of the soil and air, the flowers here have a freedom of growth and brilliancy of hue not elsewhere found—and intense loveliness.

MRS. J. J. PIATT AND S. M. B. PIATT.

The Piatt house itself is built at the center of many beautiful landscapes, the Ohio river being the commanding feature. The cottage stands on the river-line of hills, on the northern (Ohio) side, nearly 300 feet above the river level. Every window of the house gives charming river

views—the Ohio southeast and northwest, the great Miami to the northward, while from the heights above the house there is a lovely glimpse of the meeting of the Whitewater with the Miami, reminding one of Tom Moore's song of "The Vale of Avoca where the bright waters meet. These gay, sunny waters encircle in their gleaming arms the more green and fertile of valleys. In summer the whole country below the dark wooded heights seems one vast, unbroken, level corn-field. Across the Ohio to the southward there are some delightful Kentucky views—rich and extensive bottom lands, with farm-houses, orchards, pastures, wheat-fields and corn-fields, bounded by a line of wooden hills, so that the scene from the upper windows is a delightful mingling of the idyllic and the romantic.

MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY.

It is a sweet, sunny place in Milton, midway between the Mill Village and the Center; and the pleasant south windows look away to blue hills which bound the horizon. It is a brown, double house, with an L and a veranda at the back, a broad piazza in front, woodbine climbing luxuriantly around its pillars and up to the side of the house—a roset of woodbine which her children brought from Milton woods years ago and planted here. Roses grow about the place in summer, and the place is very green. Gaugled old apple trees and dwarf pears abound at the back, and plenty of singing birds have their habitation among the branches, and in the bird-houses, which are perched high up above the tree-tops for their accommodation. Lovely old elms gave the place a name—Elm Corner. That quaint old house across the road is where "Faith Gartney" used to live.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

The home of J. T. Trowbridge, the poet and the story-teller, is a neat brown wooden house, two and a half stories high, situated in a garden of fruits and flowers, on Pleasant street, in Arlington, Mass. Close behind it Arlington Lake, the Spy Ford of historic fame, winds like a broad river for a distance of a mile or more. A drawing-room furnished with elegance and taste occupies the front half of the house, behind which a large dining-room overlooks the pond. From the east window in the upper hall Bunker Hill Monument and the city of Charlestown can be seen with a glimpse of old Boston itself. From the southeast window of the study Mount Auburn, the city of the dead, Cambridge Observatory, surrounded by the hills of Brighton and Brookline, form an interesting prospect. Arlington Lake, which can ever changing variety.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

The Stoddards live in New York, in an unpretending little house in East Fifteenth street. If we were to attempt to characterize their home in a few words we should say that it was nearly such a home as all authors ought to have. It is plainly furnished, but is full of good books and good pictures, most of which were painted by their artist friends. The books are all English, of course, for the Stoddards have only such education as they have given themselves; but they are all good—"books which are books," as Charles Lamb used to say.

The Rothschild's Promised Bride.

Mdlle. Perugia, the affianced bride of Baron Leopold Rothschild, is the sister of Mrs. Arthur Sassoon. She brings her husband little or no dowry, but she is of remarkable beauty and is endowed with unusual talents. Brought up in Trieste, where their father had a banking house, the two sisters spent their early years in that city; but in consequence of difficulties the bank was broken up. Their father died and the two young girls, with their mother, being left, comparatively speaking, poor, went to Vienna, where they lived with a rich relative. A photograph of the elder sister somehow found its way to London and fell into the hands of Mr. Arthur Sassoon. Struck with the beauty of the likeness Mr. Sassoon undertook a journey to Vienna in search of the original. It was at Mrs. Sassoon's house that Baron Leopold met his bride. Thus both ladies owe their successful marriage to the charm of a photograph, which should henceforth be treasured as an honored possession, and handed down as a lucky heirloom.

Newspaper Wails.

The sign "Beware of Dog" is stuck up that he who reads may run.—[Modern Argosy.

"Ah, my son, did you not know it was sinful to catch fish on Sunday?" "Who's a ketchin' any fish?"

A Nevada critic, speaking of a harpist, said: "We never before knew there was so much music in a gridiron."

Ex-Secretary Thompson says that there isn't a ship in the navy that hasn't a eucrate deck.—[Lowell Citizen.

A disgraced man feels bad, of course, about being marked for life; but when he is marked for death he must feel worse.

A Hibernian switch tender who saw a train coming in on time, said: "You are first at last, and you were always behind before."

A certain musical critic is so full of music that he eats soup with a tuning fork.—[Boston Globe. We presume it is also natural for him to pause and rest at a bar.—[Somerville Journal.

Some philanthropist sent a Bible to a Milwaukee editor in hopes of doing him some good, and he thought it was a new publication and wrote a review of it in which he said the production was a failure. If it was intended for a novel it lacked plot, and if for a history it was full of improbable incidents. He couldn't recommend it.—[Boston Transcript.

TELEGRAPHIC

CONKLING CROWS.

He "Raises Himself to His Full Height,"

And Swearing Like Trooper Says He is a Stalwart.

Teller Tells What He Knows About the Indian Bill.

Senator Hill Produces Some Statistics on the Same Subject.

Whittaker is Granted a New Trial Next Month.

COLORADO.

HOUSE MORNING.

DENVER, January 20.—A number of bills were reported from the different committees. The committee recommended that the bill to exempt the securities of loan associations do not pass. The following were then introduced and read for the first time:

H. B. 98, by Brush, to authorize the treasurer and auditor to employ clerks.

H. B. 99, to amend the fish law.

H. B. 100, by Beshar, to amend the law in regard to sheep inspectors.

H. B. 101, by Martinez, to amend the general law.

A number of bills were then read the second time and properly referred.

The following came up for third reading:

H. B. 45, to provide a fund for the agricultural college, passed unanimously.

H. B. 52, in regard to attorneys in county courts, passed unanimously.

H. B. 55, to amend the law in regard to judgment, was passed unanimously.

H. B. 63, to amend the criminal code, passed.

S. B. 22, to grant permission to the United States to buy land in Colorado, passed unanimously.

Messrs. Carpenter and Coulter were appointed a committee to confer with a senate committee on S. B. 19 in regard to carrying concealed weapons.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the house went into committee of the whole, with Bowles in the chair. The following bills came under consideration:

H. B. 37, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 38, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 39, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 40, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 41, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 42, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 43, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 44, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 45, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 46, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 47, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 48, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 49, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 50, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 51, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 52, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 53, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 54, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 55, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 56, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 57, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 58, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 59, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 60, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 61, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 62, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 63, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 64, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 65, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 66, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 67, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 68, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 69, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 70, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 71, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 72, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 73, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 74, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 75, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 76, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 77, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 78, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 79, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 80, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 81, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 82, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 83, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 84, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 85, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 86, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 87, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 88, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 89, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

H. B. 90, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended that the bill be passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

ACROSS THE ISTHUS.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Ex-Secretary Thompson continued this morning his argument before the committee on foreign affairs, against the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Panama canal project and Captain Eads made further argument before the house committee on the inter-oceanic canal in support of his plan for an inter-oceanic ship railway.

EXCITING SCENE.

CHICAGO, January 20.—The Tribune's Washington special says there was a scene in the foreign affairs committee room to-day, which for a few moments caused considerable excitement. The committee was engaged in consideration of the famous Benjamin Weil and la Abra silver mines claim against the Mexican government. Mr. Worden, an attorney of this city, who is counsel for Weil, was making a statement which ex-Postmaster General Cresswell, representing the Mexican government, regarded as incorrect and asked for a correction. Worden refused to be interrupted and was proceeding when Cresswell insisted upon making an explanation. This Worden resented as a personal affront and retorted angrily that he would not be interrupted, and said something about settling the affair elsewhere. Cresswell also grew warm, but the chairman rapped both gentlemen to order and informed them that any further exhibition of that sort would bring the meeting and investigation to a summary close. Cresswell apologized for his interruption and Mr. Worden cooling down the argument was resumed.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A Washington special contains the following points: General Grant heads a petition to make Postmaster James, of New York, postmaster general in Garfield's cabinet. Neither Blaine nor anybody else has been offered a cabinet position under the new administration.

BOMBASTES FURIOUS.

The Times' Washington special has a story to the effect that Frank Hiseock, of New York, who aspires to the speakership, although always an anti Conkling republican, became convinced that Conkling's aid was necessary to secure his ambition. He called on Conkling in the senate yesterday afternoon and had a talk on the subject. Conkling received his visitor with more than his usual haughtiness. He raised his form to its full height as he looked Hiseock full in the face and declared after the fashion of a proud political potentate who does not like to grant favors to men who have been lacking in personal loyalty. Hiseock began by bluntly saying he wanted Conkling's support in his canvass for the speakership, frankly saying that he did not believe he could succeed without his help. He understood the full value of the service he was asking and subscribed himself for the alliance.

Said Conkling, lowly and impressively, "Mr. Hiseock, you ask me for my support for the speakership. Now, my dear sir, I ask in advance what kind of a man I am supporting. There are in this sad vale of tears two kinds of republicans. If you belong to a certain class who are beneath any language, however contemptuous, you must not look to me. By God, sir, if there is any one thing upon which I pride myself it is the fact that I am a republican, a stalwart republican, if you please. There is no milk and water business here, no sniveling hypocrisy of selfish cant. To all loyal republicans I am a friend, to the insipid, make-believe republicans, who make an endless practice of being superior to their wicked party associates, I am a sworn, unshrinking, tireless enemy."

Hiseock took this lecture very quietly, and then asked in a quiet fashion what sort of a pledge Conkling would require from him to satisfy him upon the question of personal loyalty. Conkling replied in a still more emphatic manner: "It is a subject that will take some time for me to consider. I am free to say I like you. You have never to my knowledge played the sneak, but, by God, if you were my own father or my own brother I would want to know in advance exactly how you stood on one or two vital things before you could have my support. I tell you, sir, it is a matter far beyond any personal feelings. I should want you to be able to satisfy me that you are loyal to the stalwart element of the republican party and that you have no sympathy with the treacherous traitors, hypocritical conspirators who are now seeking to betray the coming president into a contemptible disregard of the men who made him to-day all that he is. By God, sir," said Mr. Conkling with increased fire, "there is going to be in the future a square line of action drawn. The men who carried the last campaign on their shoulders and who secured a hard earned victory are men who will not be overlooked. The power that made can undo, so when you come to me to ask me for my support you must first be certain where you stand, at the present time as well as for the future as a loyal, stalwart republican. I don't propose to allow the cunning, sneaking, hypocritical, feather-headed, Ohio breed of milk and water men to rule. We have submitted quietly believing that relief would come in the natural order of things."

Conkling's talk to Hiseock was plainly understood by the latter to be a demand for his personal allegiance to Conkling even to the extent of fighting the coming administration if his leader should so direct. There is little doubt that he will accept the condition and through his new alliance he becomes one of the most formidable contestants for the speakership of the next house.

THE INDIAN BILL.

In the senate to-day the bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severally to Indians of various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the states and territories over the Indians and for other purposes, was taken up. Coke explained its provision to the president that whenever, in his judgment, a reservation of land on which Indians are located, shall be fit for agricultural purposes, is to have the same surveyed and allotted in the manner specified by the first section to individual Indians of the tribes for which it has been set apart, the excess of lands in the reservation above what may be thus allotted to individuals is to be negotiated for by the secretary of the interior, but no money is to be paid until the mediations are ratified by congress.

Vest moved an amendment to the section excluding the Indian Territory from the operations of the bill so that only tribal reservations therein should be excluded. He would have observed every treaty with the Indians in letter and spirit, and criticised the committee on Indian affairs for excepting from the bill the thirty Indian tribes on the plains.

Teller opposed the bill. He referred to the memorial of the commissioner of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States upon the Indian rights and Indian civilization in which among other things it was claimed the Indian should have a good education and religious liberty. He argued that these gentlemen were impractical. They proposed to treat all Indians, savage and friendly, alike and yet there was as much difference between Indians as between civilized beings and legislation that would be beneficial for one class would fail if applied to the other. The effect of giving land to Indians absolutely would be as it had been in the past to subject them to the rapacity of the whites and ultimately to deprive them of a resting place on this continent.

Sanders supported the bill as facilitating breaking up tribal relations and affording the Indians better facilities than they would have without it to prepare for good citizenship. Hill, (Col) said the alleged opposition of Indians to the severally provision had been urged against the propriety of its enactment he had endeavored to ascertain the truth as to the feeling of the Indians on that point. In response to this inquiry he had received from the commissioner of Indian affairs a letter which he would now read. The letter stated in substance that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have for years past been demanding a separate allotment of their lands; their request was not complied with, owing to the survey not having been completed. The agents of the Sioux of Nebraska, the Chippewa of Wisconsin, and numerous others reported that these tribes had signified in some instances unanimously their desire to be located in severally and in other instances their desire to have patents issued to them for their lands, as provided in the treaty. Very few outside of the civilized tribes in the Indian territory had failed to favor the movement.

Without action on the bill the senate adjourned.

SOME WASHINGTON PERSONALS.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A Washington special states that the friends of Governor Long, who are interested in the reform of Indian management are proposing him for the next secretary of the interior. Mr. Hiseock's frequent consultations with Conkling, which strengthen the belief that Conkling will support Hiseock's canvass for the speakership, Hiseock has already begun his canvass, and is being seconded by Warner Miller. General O O Howard arrived in New York yesterday.

Pennsylvania's Struggle Over the Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, January 20.—The third ballot for the United States senator shows small changes. The vote last Tuesday was as follows: In the senate, Oliver 20, Grow 14, Wallace 16. In the house, Oliver 75, Grow 44, Wallace 17.

Sherman and Foster.

COLUMBUS, O., January 20.—Every republican member of the general assembly signed a memorial asking that Garfield make Governor Foster a cabinet minister. Secretary Sherman made a speech to a large gathering of friends to-day. Governor Foster in introducing him took occasion to make an eloquent allusion to his services, talents and prominence. The secretary made a feeling response expressing his gratitude to the people who had elected him senator after he had for four years performed the arduous and difficult duties of secretary of the treasury. He had done the best he could to advance the interests to the country. He agreed with Foster in a tribute of respect to Senator Thurman as an able and honorable man.

Tennessee's Senatorial Fight.

NASHVILLE, January 20.—There is no marked change in the senatorial ballot. The vote in the legislature last Tuesday was as follows: In the senate: Maynard 8, Savage 6, Bailey 5, Muse 2, James 1, Taylor 1, Bates 2. In the house: Maynard 33, Bailey 17, Savage 17, Muse 4, Bright 2, Wilson 1, Edwards 1; necessary to a choice 51. The eleventh ballot to-day stood as follows: Maynard 35, Bates 31, Bailey 13, Harrison 5, Wm. Smith 4, Bright 3, Taylor 2, Edward 1, Thomas 1. Adjourned.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 20. Silver bars, 111. Money 4 and 6. Government, quiet. Stocks closed irregular. Western Union, 114 1/2. C. P. bonds, 113. Quicksilver, 15. Sutor Tunnel, 1 1/2. Pacific Mail, 55 1/2. D. & R. G. old bonds, 115 1/2. Wells, Fargo, 116. D. & R. G. consols, 112. N. Y. Central, 122 1/2. D. & R. G. stock, 89 1/2. Erie, 51 1/2. Coal & Iron Co., 23 1/2. Union Pacific, 121 1/2. Coal & Iron Co., 96 1/2. U. P. bonds, 113 1/2. Central Pacific, 95 1/2.

An Alarming Consolidation.

ALBANY, January 20.—In the assembly a resolution calling for an investigation concerning the consolidation of the telegraph companies was adopted.

Nebraska's Senatorial Contest.

LINCOLN, January 20.—Five senatorial ballots were taken to-day. The last ballot was as follows: Paddock 38, Van Wick 15, Weaver 5, Dundy 13, Post 8, Mason 7, Nance 3, Kenney (Democrat) 7. The election is likely to-morrow of one of Paddock's opponents.

Enjoining the Telegraphic Consolidation.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Rufus Hatch began a suit in the supreme court against the Western Union, Atlantic & Pacific and American Union Telegraph companies to prevent the proposed consolidation. He has obtained an injunction restraining the defendant companies from entering into any agreement of consolidation and from increasing their capital stock and other matters.

The Times says the plaintiff Hatch is owner of 100 shares of the American Union company's stock and the suit is in behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the American Union company who may come in to claim the benefit, sought to be procured by its means, that is the prevention of the consolidation of the three telegraph companies. Mr. Hatch says in his complaint that the American Union telegraph company was started to overcome the monopoly which was created when the Western Union telegraph company obtained control of the Atlantic & Pacific company to bring about a healthy competition, which inures to the benefit of the commercial public. He says when he became a stockholder in the American Union he expected to make large profits from the patronage which the public generally would give it as a medium of cheap telegraphing, and that the American Union has now by the expenditure of about ten millions of dollars, procured as complete telegraph lines and equipments as that which is possessed by the Western Union company, whose capital stock of \$40,000,000 represents the value of its lines and equipments. With its capital of \$10,000,000, Mr. Hatch says the American Union can earn as much as the Western Union with \$40,000,000 capital. He alleges that the combination, or conspiracy, has been entered into between the directors of his company and other companies for the purpose of their own gain, not for the benefit of the stockholder, to consolidate all lines and companies and re-erect a monopoly in the telegraph business. For that purpose those directors propose an additional capital of \$40,000,000 to be added to the existing capital of \$40,000,000 of the Western Union telegraph company, which \$40,000,000 additional capital is to be distributed in shares without any cash being paid in return for such shares. The additional capital of \$40,000,000 he says is to represent materials that cost only \$10,000,000. Mr. Hatch alleges that this is contrary to the interests of trade and commerce, and is against policy and law, and that the board of directors of the American Union company have not the power to sell out that company. He asks the court upon these grounds to intervene and prevent by an injunction the real, irreparable damage to him and other stockholders standing as he does. The affidavit made by Hatch in support of his application for a temporary injunction, which he has obtained is voluminous and recites more in detail the circumstances related in the complaint. In the injunction there is a provision directing the defendants to show cause in the supreme court chambers Monday next why the injunction should not be continued till the determination of the suit.

On the Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Telegraph stocks fell 1 1/2 to 3 1/2, because of the injunction against the consolidation. It is reported this afternoon that negotiations have been renewed for the consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific railroads.

A Banker in Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 20.—H. C. Logan, a well known banker, was before the central police court yesterday on a charge preferred by Alex. T. Beach of assault. Logan stated that a letter was written to California stating that he had signed an undertaking in an attachment conveying property in California belonging to a friend. Thus, he said, he has done me great injury, both in California and in this city. I signed no bond; I never knew that there was a suit, and there never was a suit begun; I had never even been spoken to on the subject; I was both angry and annoyed and did not know who was the perpetrator of the outrage. Beach came to my office on Monday and I asked him if he had written the letter. He said yes and I slapped his face. Logan was held in the sum of \$300 bail.

Fire in a Tenement.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A fire occurred in a building on Mott street at 3 o'clock this morning containing one hundred and sixty families comprising fifteen hundred souls. The scene witnessed is without parallel for confusion in the history of fires in this city. The building is known as the big flat, is six stories in height, 75 feet in front and runs through the block to Elizabeth street, a distance of about 200 feet. The fire broke out on the ground floor in a grocery store and the flames breaking through the front window ascended on the outside up the board front of the building until the roof was reached. Fortunately the police and firemen were quickly upon the scene and hurried the screaming women and children and burning men into the street. The policemen having to thus prevented a calamity awful to contemplate.

California on the Treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—In the state senate at Sacramento the concurrent resolutions protesting against the ratification of the Chinese treaty were reported from the committee. The first resolution, by Senator Glascock, said there was no method to determine laborers or visitors from China. The resolution also held that the treaty should have been couched in language that would forever settle the matters.

The second resolution by Senator Davis alluded to the clause of the treaty allowing the Chinese the same privileges in the United States as the most favored of any other nation, thus conferring upon them the right of naturalization. The resolutions were debated all day, the contest being almost strictly a partisan one, the republicans being against the adoption of the resolutions and the democrats in favor. Finally after several motions to amend, strike out and substitute had been voted down a test vote to lay the whole matter on the table was taken and the motion prevailed by a vote of 23 to 17.

A Second Mary Anderson.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, January 20.—Selma Fetter made her debut at McCauley's theatre to-night, and the enthusiastic citizens render the verdict that she is a second Mary Anderson. She is 18, beautiful and very rich and of aristocratic family.

Whittaker's New Trial.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Whittaker court martial began to-day. The order for the court martial being read Whittaker's counsel, Governor Chamberlain said they had no challenge to make against any member of the court, but desired Colonel Lugenbiel to be put upon his oath so they might determine whether to challenge him or not. Colonel Lugenbiel was sworn and closely interrogated by Chamberlain whether he had ever expressed an opinion or had any bias in the case, whether he had conversed or read about it. Lugenbiel said he had read the papers on the trial, talked now and then, but knew as little about it as any man. He might have expressed an opinion, but had formed no definite opinion and was not prejudiced. He would prefer not to serve if there was any objection. Chamberlain left the matter with the court whether Lugenbiel should remain, and the court said that only a formal challenge could excuse him, Whittaker not objecting to him. Oaths were administered to all the members of the court, which being duly organized, Chamberlain said the defense would need time to digest the testimony and prepare for work before the court. Judge Advocate Gardner also asked time and therefore adjourned to the 3d of February.

PER CENT. OF INCREASE IN POPULATION.

CHICAGO, January 19.—The Tribune's Washington special says: General Walker states the percentage of census increase as follows:

Alabama	26
Georgia	30
Louisiana	39
Maryland	29
Missouri	19
South Carolina	26
Texas	41
West Virginia	39
Florida	42
Kentucky	32
Arkansas	24
Mississippi	65
North Carolina	37
Tennessee	30
Virginia	23
Connecticut	23
Massachusetts	15
Rhode Island	22
Maine	27
New Hampshire	9
Vermont	9
New Jersey	25
Pennsylvania	25
New York	16
Delaware	17
California	51
Illinois	54
Iowa	46
Michigan	46
Nebraska	268
Ohio	19
Wisconsin	25
Colorado	383
Indiana	22
Kansas	173
Minnesota	17
Nevada	46
Oregon	92
Arizona	319
District of Columbia	35
Montana	90
Utah	66
Wyoming	128
Dakota	854
Idaho	114
New Mexico	29
Washington Territory	213

Clearing House Exchanges.

NEW YORK, January 19.—The morning's Public will show the course of business as exhibited through the clearing house returns for the week as compared with the same week last year.

last year.	GAINED.	Per cent.
New York		49.8
Boston		13.8
Philadelphia		4
Chicago		40.4
Cincinnati		32.
New Orleans		7.6
St. Louis		1.1
Baltimore		8.5
San Francisco		13.1
Milwaukee		12.2
Louisville		20.3
Pittsburg		8.2
Providence		4.1
Indianapolis		24.8
Kansas City		19.8
Hartford		26.5
Lowell		

Senator Allison appears to be the coming man for secretary of the treasury.

General Butler has again been "bottled up." His political career is ending like his military career with Fort Fisher and Dutch Gap.

The New York Sun says that Mr. Tilden has declared that "he had no opinion of the democratic party." The party probably reciprocates.

The capital ought to be in a city where the taxes are honestly paid, so that a bad example shall not be set for the rest of the state.

The National Wool convention is now in session in Washington. Among the visitors is an Australian wool grower who says there they raise twelve sheep to an acre.

Senator Dawes has not made a brilliant record in the senate, but he has been a useful, industrious, honest senator. He would have done better, however, to have remained in the house, where he was in every sense a leader.

The prominent candidates for the speakership are all from the west. The two most prominent are Dannel, of Minnesota, and Kasson, of Iowa. The east don't seem to have a candidate since it is generally supposed Frye will go into the senate.

The committee to investigate the Arapahoe fraudulent assessment has been organized. It consists of Senators Freeman and Streeter, and Representatives Hudson, Baker and Swisher. This is a good committee. We trust it will have time to make a thorough examination.

We are happy to state that the editor of the Register-Call entertains the following opinion on the capital question: "Surely there are none of the legislators 'who could for an instant think of placing the capital at Colorado Springs. If so, 'let him be taken out and shot on the spot.'"

The first mention of Routt's name for a cabinet position was considered a joke, and, as it was considered a harmless one, he was quite generally endorsed. Later events show that it is a more serious joke than was at first supposed. Routt is now more than possible candidate. Chaffee even is said to be working for him with the aid of the Blaine party.

The News in summing up the good features of the new funding bill speaks of "the permanent character of the investment. It is a five ten bond or one redeemable in five years and payable in ten. This is in no sense a permanent interest. The senate however will probably raise the rate of interest and have the bond run at least twenty years.

It seems that Mr. Platt was a member of the famous class of 1833 at Yale. This is the most famous class in the fifties in America. It contained another senator-elect, Randall Gibson, of Louisiana. Among other members are Charles Dudley Warner, E. C. Stedman the poet, Andrew D. White, president of Cornell and minister to Germany, W. W. Phelps ex-member of congress.

Yesterday was quite a day for the election of senators. Hawley, McMillan, Dawes, Conger, Platt, Hale and Bayard were elected. A striking feature of these elections is the fact that Bayard is the only one who is re-elected. This will be his third term. The others are all republicans who have seen active service in the house. In Tennessee Maynard leads all others in the vote but still lacks ten of having a majority.

The funding bill passed the house yesterday. The only great change is in regard to the payment of a part of the five and six per cent. bonds due in standard silver dollars and a part of the gold held for redemption purposes. This was defeated. The bill passed by a vote of 135 to 124. This is not a large majority for a bad financial bill in the house. In November, 1877, a bill to repeal the resumption act passed by a vote of two in favor to one against.

The bill prohibiting lotteries seems to have aroused general interest. It was aimed at the Colorado lottery which is not a healthful state institution. The effort to include churches was a good one. A hundred years ago it was customary for legislatures and assemblies to legalize lotteries to build churches, but now such legislation would be impossible. The influence of church lotteries is the most pernicious of all gambling institutions, because they influence those who are not confirmed gamblers. Such legislation would undoubtedly do good, because it shows up the hypocrisy of certain church practices and is likely to stop them.

Governor Routt thinks that Chaffee is working for him. Possibly he is. We hope so, as it is positive evidence that Chaffee has no chance and will not put in his claims. Regarding the visit to Mentor in Governor Routt's interest, a dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says: "The Grant people, it is said, are very anxious to have Mr. Routt, of Colorado, for postmaster general, who, it is said, gave \$50,000 to the republican campaign fund, but General Garfield has concluded, his friend says, not to appoint Mr. Routt, or to put in his cabinet any other pronounced out-and-out Grant and Conkling man."

THE FUNDING BILL

The funding bill as agreed upon by the house committee is perhaps the worst financial bill that has been submitted to congress since the bill for the repeal of the resumption act. It is a bill which if it becomes a law will stop all refunding. Some of the crudities are as follows: The English consols bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. are not now at par, though they are popular for investment because they run for a very long period. Our bonds are at the same rate of interest and run only ten years. Such bonds cannot be placed at par. But the law provides that in placing these bonds the debt must not be increased or in other words that the three per cent. bonds shall not be placed at less than par. As this is impossible, the bill is likely to defeat any efforts toward refunding.

Again the bill proposes to compel the bondholders to take the 4 1/2% grain dollar in payment for a part of the bonds, though this is in violation of the spirit of the agreement. Strong arguments have been made to show the right of the government to do this, but still the facts remain that the officers of the government who placed the bonds and the parties who bought the bonds both understood the bonds were to be paid in gold. This is particularly hard on foreign investors to whom the 4 1/2% grain silver dollar has only a bullion value. The bill also proposes to reduce the coin reserve for the redemption of greenbacks from about \$140,000,000 to \$50,000,000, a measure which, if carried out, may produce a panic as \$50,000,000 reserve is not enough to float \$346,000,000 of greenbacks according to pretty well settled banking principles.

Another ugly feature is the forcing of this loan on the national banks. These banks are compelled to hold the three per cent. bonds and no others on deposit as security for their circulation. The effect of this will be that many banks will cease to issue notes, and this, of course, will contract the currency. It has been a serious question with many banks, whether it paid to have any circulation with a reserve in four per cent. bonds, and several banks have withdrawn all their circulation. It is a mistake ever to attempt to force a loan. It always injures the credit of a nation. Our credit is good because the creditors have faith in the government and not because the government wills that it is good and compels its citizens to take its securities.

Such a bill will greatly injure the public credit if it passes. It shows a disregard for the nation's faith. It is opposed to all good financial principles. It asks capitalists to lend the government money at a lower rate for a short period than ever was known before, yet in the same breath names conditions which create alarm and distrust in the capitalist. It was hoped that with the success of resumption such absurd legislation was at an end. But the greenbacker still lives to do what he can to create financial destruction and ruin.

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS.

The above is the title of a pamphlet by Dr. S. E. Solly, reprinted by permission of Harper Bros. from "New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail." Its publication is timely as recent articles in eastern papers have depreciated Colorado as a health resort. This is in part our own fault. The climate had the reputation east of being better than it really was, on account of the glowing descriptions which have been written about it. Many have come here and found themselves deceived, and finally this dissatisfaction has found quite a general expression in eastern papers. We say therefore the publication of this pamphlet is timely because it tells the truth about our climate. It says we have some cold weather in winter and disagreeable winds in the spring. It says that the climate will not be found health-giving to all kinds of invalids. In a general way it tells what class of invalids may be benefited by coming to Colorado and what class will be injured. Such a book cannot fail to be of great use. Undoubtedly lives have been shortened as well as lengthened by coming to Colorado. The circulation of the pamphlet will tend to induce only those to come here who may be benefited. It contains the results of the careful study and wide experience of a skillful physician.

The book is popular and yet scientific. It is addressed to invalids rather than physicians, though the latter who are unacquainted with the Colorado climate will find it of great value. The author very rightly assumes in his preface that "the laity now-a-days wish to know the why and wherefore." To the invalid, the selection of a climate may be a matter of life or death. In such an important decision, he wants to act intelligently and in part on his own judgment as well as on that of a physician. This book will be of decided help to such invalids. The book opens with a discussion of "change of climate." It gives the most important conditions and their effect on the human system. It then tells us the characteristics of the Colorado climate and gives the specific effect on the disease which it may cure or stay. This leads to simple explanations of what consumption is, what a hemorrhage is, what causes it, and how this climate may be of benefit. The invalid is given an accurate idea of the difficulty to be cured and how the climate may aid in this cure. It answers in a very simple

and comprehensive manner the questions, a large class of our invalids are continually asking with little satisfaction. We heartily commend the book because we have confidence in the medical ability of the author, because of its fair impartial tone, and because it contains information of vital importance to a large class of invalids in this country.

The table published in our telegraph columns, giving the percentage in increase of population in the different states is quite interesting. It seems that New England shows the least increase. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have nearly stood still, while Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have gained from 15 to 27 per cent. The middle states show gains of from 16 to 25 per cent. The south shows still larger gains than the middle or New England states. Of the southern states Texas has most increased in population. The largest gains have been in the northwest and are in the following order: Dakota, 854 per cent.; Colorado, 383; Nebraska, 268; Washington Territory, 213; Kansas, 173; Wyoming, 128; Idaho, 114. These statistics emphasize the ancient idea that the seat of empire is being gradually carried westward. In the beginning of the century and down to 1840, the states on the Atlantic ruled the country. Now they cast a small part of the electoral vote. Just now no section rules congress. The northwest is not stronger than the south and east, though stronger than either one. In 1890 when the next census is taken, unless the current of immigration changes, the northwest will be as populous as both the south and east. Then a solid northwest will elect presidents and rule congress. The only thing that can change this will be the railroad development of the southwest, toward which there appears to be a strong tendency. This change in the seat of empire is not likely however to modify our government, as the ruling class is the same only it is located in another section of the country. If the southwest should be rapidly peopled by the railroad development, it would be by an influx of eastern people with brains and capital. This government will be a Yankee one for years to come.

The kindest criticisms made in regard to any of the prospective cabinet officers have been made regarding Senator Bruce. The idea of his going into the cabinet simply as a representative colored man is generally opposed. His friends advocate his claims as the representative of a section rather than a race. Garfield is urged to consider his claims because he is the ablest, cleanest and most popular republican in the south. Senator Bruce was born in Virginia in 1841, and is therefore now only 40 years of age. In 1872 he was sheriff of Bolivar county, Mississippi. In 1874, while in this office, he was elected to the United States senate and took his seat in 1875, when only 34 years old. At this time he must have been the youngest man among the senators on the floor. During these six years he has conducted himself with such modesty, ability and manliness as to win the hearty respect of even his political opponents. We doubt whether there is a senator on the republican side of the senate whose elevation to the cabinet would give such unqualified satisfaction to the opposition party as that of Senator Bruce.

We said before that Belford greatly injured the republican cause here by his assumption that republicans were more hostile to silver than the democrats. This is untrue, but the democracy in this state are taking advantage of it, as may be shown by the following squibs from the Leadville Democrat:

There is no denying that it was stupid for Colorado to vote for gold standard Garfield. If Garfield don't let up on his gold standard views, Colorado's democratic majority this fall will be about ten thousand. The only hope that Garfield's administration will not demoralize silver, lies in the fact that so many republican politicians have invested in silver mines. Now Judge Belford had no right to put his party in such a position when it is a false one. A little party discipline would be in order.

The feeling regarding the placing of General Grant on the retired list is generally strong outside of congress. The Boston Herald, which is the exponent of independent views in Boston, says: "General Grant honestly felt that he sacrificed a life position, exactly in the line of his inclination, when he surrendered 'the generalship for the presidency. His services in the war entitles him to every provision which the nation can reasonably make. In any other country in the world he would have been pensioned lavishly and with the utmost dignity. To restore to him his rank and place him on 'the retired list is not too much. And if it would result in putting a stop to the relief propositions of his too serviceable friends, the country would doubtless welcome it as a happy solution of a question that must be as embarrassing to the executive as it is wearisome to the people." The house should respect this united public sentiment.

The greenbackers, for some time have felt that unless there was a financial panic soon, they never could be revived. This explains the new funding bill introduced into the house yesterday. It should be labelled "a bill to create a financial panic so as to revive the greenback party."

ARAPAHOE AND EL PASO

The Denver Times has not the temerity to defend Arapahoe's fraudulent assessment, but tries to cover the fraud by a few squibs about our assessment which should receive a passing notice:

El Paso county had 4,000 (even) horses in 1879, and only 4,235 in 1880. Investigate.

El Paso county had 1,020 mules in 1879. In 1880 the county is taxed on 402. Why not investigate the mule business?

In 1879 Colorado Springs was doing the greatest part of the Leadville freighting business. The business now has entirely left us and accounts for the difference in number. To show further that there is no injustice in the assessment to the rest of the state, the 4235 horses in 1880 are assessed at \$177,765 while the 4900 horses in 1879 are assessed at \$168,775. The smaller number of horses this year are therefore assessed at a greater total value than the larger number last year. This is quite conclusive proof that no injustice has been done the state at large by our assessment. The mules that are here are not engaged in freighting business and there is no reason why El Paso should have more than Denver, yet the value of El Paso's mules for 1880 is \$31,890, while Denver's are assessed at only \$10,595.

Again the Times says:

How is it that in 1879 El Paso county assessed 429,000 acres of land and in 1880 only 250,000? Evidently El Paso county needs to be investigated.

We regret to say that we cannot tell why there has been this reduction in the number of acres of land, but the value of the land shows there has been no attempt at fraudulent assessment. What other counties are interested in is whether the total valuation has been increased or diminished. This is the only thing that affects outsiders. Now, we will give the assessment of acres and value of land with improvements in El Paso and Arapahoe:

	1879	1880
El Paso		
Number of acres.	429,581.31	250,434.11
Valuation.	\$815,090	\$882,780
Arapahoe		
Number of acres.	131,424.40	122,228.82
Valuation.	\$1,773,595	\$1,121,690

The above shows that the total valuation of land with improvements is \$67,000 greater in 1880 than it was in 1879. Arapahoe, however, shows a reduction of only 9,000 acres of land, but a reduction in value of \$650,000. According to this the value of the land and improvements in Arapahoe have shrunk a third in value, though there has been great activity in real estate in Denver's suburbs. The Times makes another criticism as follows:

El Paso county was taxed on forty-nine acres in 1879, but in 1880 not any. Let an investigation be made to see if at least one cannot be found.

The reason of this is plain. The 49 acres that were in the county have gone away, possibly to Arapahoe to escape assessment.

It is impossible that there should not be changes in assessments, but the vital question is, has it been reduced to escape the state tax. This may be apparent on its face. The Times has selected the supposed weak points in our assessment. Now let us compare the total valuations of the items mentioned in the Times by giving the increase or decrease of valuation and see if the state tax has been reduced by their assessment, as this is the only test of an unjust assessment so far as the rest of the state is concerned.

	Increase	Decrease
Value of land	\$67,690	\$. . .
Asses		705
Mules		36,505
Horses	8,950	
Manufactures		14,290
Railroads		3,650
Total	\$76,680	\$55,150
Net increase of valuation		\$21,530

Let us now compare the criticised features of our assessment with the same features of Arapahoe:

	Increase	Decrease
Value of land	\$. . .	\$651,995
Asses		3,109
Mules		32
Horses	3,205	
Manufactures		63,110
Railroads		
Total	\$66,347	\$655,014
Net decrease in valuation		\$588,667

The asses are left blank because they were not assessed in Arapahoe in either 1879 or 1880. The above tables show that the only assessable parts of the El Paso county assessment show a net increase of \$21,530, while the assessment of the same items in Arapahoe show a decrease of \$588,667. We confess our obligation to the Times in pointing out to us this random method of comparison of the two assessments, and will gladly compare our assessment with that of Arapahoe on any other items which the Times may suggest.

As the Times has suggested a comparison of the assessment for the two years, we would draw attention to one or two of Arapahoe's strange inconsistencies. In 1879 Arapahoe had 37,528 cattle assessed at \$411,747, or at the rate of \$10.94 per head. This was about the average rate in other counties this year. In 1880, 36,290 cattle were assessed at \$276,120, or at the rate of \$7.61 per head. Had the same rate that Arapahoe used in 1879 been used in 1880, the total assessment would have been \$397,012 instead of \$276,120. Why was there such a change unless to reduce the tax? The number of sheep in 1880 increased 6,300, yet the total valuation is \$6,490 less. The value of musical instruments in 1880 is \$14,803 less than in 1879; there is a decrease of \$20,534 in the value of watches and clocks; a decrease of

\$5,318 in jewelry; a decrease of \$318,287 in money and credits; a decrease of \$34,421 in household property. In 1879 the bank and other shares were assessed at \$422,130, but in 1880 no such shares were assessed. These items indicate a splendid field for the Times by way of defense. No reasonable man would say that there is any reason for a decrease in the valuation in any of the above items, but rather there should be an increase in the valuation. There is fraud on the face of all these reductions. We would suggest to the Times in its criticism hereafter of any assessment that it criticize with reference to the vital point and that is whether any changes reduce or increase the total valuation and thus reduce or increase the proportion of state tax. We might also suggest to the Times that it is Arapahoe county that is on the rack, and that it can with becoming modesty restrain itself from attacking other counties until its own is cleared from charges which are considered grave enough for legislative investigation.

Senator Dawes who was re-elected senator from Massachusetts has had the longest continuous service in congress of any man now there. He first took his seat in the house in 1857, where he remained until his election to the U. S. senate in 1875, where he has since served. Senator Anthony has served in the senate since 1859. John Sherman was first elected to the house in 1855 and served continuously in one of the branches until 1877 when he went into the cabinet. W. D. Kelly, of Pa., has also had a long continuous service in the house since 1861. Fernando Wood served in the house in 1841-43 and again from 1863 to the present time. These are the longest continuous terms among our congressmen.

Money and credits in the Arapahoe assessment of 1879 were \$688,036 and in 1880 \$369,750. This offers a fine field for investigation on the part of the legislative committee. We suggest that it summon Denver's alleged and alleged millionaires and ask them how much money and credits they returned May 1, 1880.

It is almost impossible to believe that Conkling used the language attributed to him in his speech. Still it bears internal evidence of being genuine. The cant expressions about stalwartism are common with him. On the whole, however, the interview most reflects on Frank Hiscox.

The politicians in Massachusetts oppose the movement to make the meetings of the legislature biennial. The people should take it out of their hands. Colorado has one of the best governments in the country, and its legislature is in session only forty days every two years.

We have carefully studied the fraudulent characteristics of Arapahoe's assessment, and have come to the deliberate conclusion that the most glaring and bold-faced fraud in the whole affair is that all the asses escaped assessment.

The Denver Times says that we have agitated the fraudulent assessment business to prevent Denver being the capital. This is a sort of a tacit admission that the capital ought not to go to a city which does not pay its proportion of the state tax.

The \$422,130 in bank and other shares in Arapahoe in 1879, disappeared entirely in 1880, and apparently there was not on May 1, 1880, a single bank or other share owned in Arapahoe. Is this just or honest?

General Hawley in answer to a telegram of congratulation over his election to the senate, from friends at home telegraphed in reply, "Common thanks are poor trash. God bless you all."

Six weeks ago it was thought that Conkling would rule Garfield's administration. Now it is thought Blaine will. After the 4th of March it will be generally understood that Garfield runs the administration.

Jay Gould's control of the telegraph lines may mean his control of an associated press report which shall greatly aid him in his speculations.

The most centrally located place for the capital will be on the railroad connecting the northern and southern centers of population, Denver and Pueblo.

Senator Weston's bill to enforce the collection of a military poll tax is another blow aimed at Denver.

Senator David Davis has mostly voted with republicans this winter. He evidently appreciates the logic of events.

Arapahoe assessed her cattle in 1879 at \$10.94 per head and in 1880 at \$7.61 per head. Why?

Gould's Job.

Denver Tribune. The recent consolidation of the telegraph companies on the terms reported excite great indignation. There were people at one time credulous enough to believe that Jay Gould, in organizing the American Union, was anxious to establish a cheap system of telegraphy, but they have awakened from their dream. He was working a job, and he has succeeded in it. At no time had he any other motive than that of personal gain. He cared nothing for the interests of the public. On the contrary, he obtained public sympathy under false pretenses, and the result is as might have been anticipated. It is time for congress to move. A government sys-

tem of cheap telegraphy should be established. It can be maintained as easily as the postal service is.

THE RIO GRANDE.

There is one point which the legislature must guard against in its legislation on railroad matters: This relates to the Denver & Rio Grande. This road has acted with perfect fairness towards the people. There are no complaints of any kind against it. It has, with an energy which has commanded much attention, worked vigorously for the development of the state by running extensions in all directions. The roads which ought to be regulated are the Pacific roads. They are the ones which have been guilty of the extortions which have excited so much bitter comment. The Rio Grande should be let severely alone. If any legislation which affects it is proposed it should be voted down at once.

It was common rumor on the streets yesterday, and the rumor has been confirmed by eastern dispatches, that the Rio Grande extension securities have dropped five per cent. and are still on the decline, the cause being exaggerated stories of prospective legislation intended for and aimed at the Rio Grande. This result must be generally deplored. There is no hostile legislation aimed at the Rio Grande by the Colorado Legislature. There are no bills pending which are meant to bear on the Rio Grande, or which were born of a feeling of enmity for that road. There is not a man in the state who does not know that it is the one local road which has kept out of Gould's clutches, and which has worked boldly and earnestly for Colorado interests. Any legislation which is passed must be made so clear and distinct as not to affect the Rio Grande in any way.

The fall of the securities is fraught with grave consequences to the southern portion of the state. It means the stoppage of the extensions, and this will be widespread in its harmful effects. It is difficult to understand how the proposed legislation should have had such an effect in New York, and it can only be explained on the theory that there is a bear movement in progress which has falsified the sentiment in the state for the purpose of forcing down the securities. If such is the case a prompt rebuttal can be filed. The legislature is not after the Rio Grande. It does not wish to interfere with it in any way. Mr. Jay Gould is the gentleman it desires to regulate. [Denver Tribune.]

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Cambridge is called a martinet in the millinery of war.

Lord Beaconsfield "Endymion" is said to have paid him about fifty cents a word.

Minister Fairchild will leave Madrid in the spring for a brief visit to Washington.

Mlle. Bernhardt's receipts in Boston were \$49,157, as against \$51,867 in New York.

Ex-Postmaster General Key and family have gone to Cuba for the rest of the winter.

Mr. John W. Mackey, millionaire, has promised Bowdoin College an endowment of \$50,000.

Justice Strong, who has just retired from the Supreme Court, will continue to reside in Washington.

Secretary Evans is said to have an eye directed towards Justice Hunt's seat on the Supreme Bench.

Mr. Reuben Springer, the Cincinnati philanthropist, has passed the crisis of his illness and is in a fair way to recover.

Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, has just received the degree of doctor of laws from Cambridge University, England.

General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has given a thousand acres of Texas land to aid in founding a university in that state.

Mr. J. C. Flood declares that he would not accept an election to the United States senate from California under any circumstances.

The fine silk handkerchiefs that gravely assist Senator Conkling in his flirtations, are said to be imported and exceedingly expensive.

Lady Chelmsford, grand niece of the Duke of Wellington, strikingly resembles Sara Bernhardt and closely copies all her costumes.

The Queen has knighted Mr. Edward Baines, the editor of the Leeds Mercury. He was at one time a member of Parliament, and is the author of a number of works on industrial subjects, but he is mainly distinguished as the owner and editor of one of the most influential Liberal papers outside of London.

Mr. Justice Hunt, of the United States supreme court, has learned to write with his left hand, since his right hand became paralyzed.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the actress, won the prize at a private shooting match recently held in St. Louis. She used a heavy rifle, and scored sixty nine shots out of a possible seventy-two.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt has presented \$10,000 to one of the funds of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, twenty-eight miles from Raleigh. Since 1871 the institution has been suspended for financial reasons.

Mr. William H. English, a person of recent prominence, pays taxes on property in Indianapolis alone valued at about \$700,000. That sum doesn't include his mortgages, bonds, stocks and property in other parts of Indiana.

Olive Logan is a hard worker. She writes constantly for the London World, Whitehall Review and Bassett's; for Harpers' and Lippincott's Magazines, for The Times, the Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer and San Francisco Call.

Zola, the novelist, once spoke of himself as perhaps the only original republican who did not ask for an office when the empire went out, and Gambetta quietly produced a letter from Zola, written when Gambetta was dictator, on the very morning of the imperial downfall, asking for a sub-prefecture.

Abraham Lincoln's name was received with thunderous applause during a recent lecture before a Norfolk audience, and a few days ago the Atlanta Constitution claimed that the people of the South have a keener appreciation of his character, his genius and many excellences than the people of the North.

The Kansas newspapers declare that a physician of La Cygne, in that state, narrowly escaped lynching because he invented a compound that would instantly sober a drunken man. Public sentiment was against anything that tended to cause a taste of liquor.

A young wife recently lost her husband, who was about seventy years old. "But I would you ever happen to marry a man of that age?" asked one of her friends. "Why," said the young widow, "I see I only had the choice between an old man, and, of course, I took the best." [Figure.]

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HARRY LINS, R. S.

EL PASO LODGE, No. 15, A. F. AND A. M.

Meets in Masonic hall, northeast corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
J. H. WOODFORD, Secy.
W. M. STICKLER, W. M.

COLORADO SPRINGS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

A. F. AND A. M. meets in Masonic hall, northeast corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, Colorado Springs.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Class Meetings after morning service. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. Praying meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M., followed by Sabbath school teachers meeting.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Colorado Springs.

Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Praying meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M., followed by Sabbath school teachers meeting.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Colorado Springs.

Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Praying meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M., followed by Sabbath school teachers meeting.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching at 11:00 o'clock, A. M. and at 7:00 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M. Praying meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Colorado Springs.

Morning service at 10 o'clock. Sunday School and afternoon prayer at 4 o'clock.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Colorado Springs.

Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 o'clock. Praying meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

ONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Colorado Springs.

Services will be held at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Praying meeting, Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

From Saturday's Daily.

The La Plata Miner or the 8th inst. has the following personal item of interest to many Colorado Springs people: "Rev. H. P. Roberts, of Silverton, arrived in town yesterday from over the range. He has been absent about two months from Silverton, and will resume his multifarious duties as county treasurer and pastor of the Congregational church of this place."

The following item of local interest appeared in the Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday: "The Chieftain acknowledges a pleasant call yesterday from Mr. Russell, from the firm of Clement & Russell, Colorado Springs. This firm has secured the contract for building the basement of the new Fitch building, on the avenue. Mr. Russell is about moving his family to Pueblo for permanent settlement."

The Leadville Chronicle says: "The county warrants of Jefferson county sell at two per cent. premium. What kind of county commissioners have they got up in that county? They must be different from the ordinary kind, or they would not allow such a state of affairs. Hadn't our commissioners better make a trip to Golden to see and learn the modus operandi?"

REWARD OF MERIT.

Appointment of Deserving Firemen to Responsible Positions.

At the meeting of Matt France Hose company No. 1, held in Chief Pixley's office last night, the following appointments were made:

Pipemen.—D. H. Russell, E. W. Frost, H. R. Jenkins and J. J. Cassidy.
Hydrant men.—Charles Woodring, Gus House and J. G. Jensen.
Ax man.—Lewis Manty.
Bar man.—F. H. Dusenberry.

Among the pipemen mentioned above we notice the names of Mr. J. J. Cassidy and E. W. Frost. Both of these gentlemen have won an enviable reputation by their daring and meritorious actions at recent fires.

It was at the burning of the Chinese wash house that Mr. Cassidy distinguished himself by rescuing from amid the flames a valuable history of the Chinese empire, the property of Chang Hang. As it was the only edition of the book in existence Mr. Cassidy's services were fully appreciated by its owner and as a fitting record the Chinaman recommended his appointment as pipeman of Hose No. 1.

It will be remembered that Ed. Frost brought his name prominently before the public some time ago by rescuing a ladies' pet cat from the fourth story of a burning building at the risk of his own life.

Notable among the number appointed hydrantmen are the names of Charley Woodring and Jim Jenson. Strange as it may seem Charley Woodring has the reputation of being fire-proof. It is known to be a fact that Charley never flinches when called upon and his actions at the burning of Buckingham's shoe store will fully corroborate what we say.

As for Jim Jenson, the hydrantman, he has a remarkable record. He claims that his father was the boy who stood on the burning deck, and that he was brought up amid fiery surroundings. Notwithstanding all these commendations, Jim is more renowned for his fiery oratorical powers than his brilliant records at conflagrations, and he is looked upon by the members of the company as a second Daniel Webster.

OUT WEST.

It is fifteen years since the war closed, yet there are more "colonels" in Silver Cliff than there was in the army. Colorado climate is favorable to longevity. So says the Prospector.

The Bassick company are working thirty-five men in the mine, and are taking out ore enough to keep the concentrator at work night and day. The company have bought a saw mill and will have it running in a few weeks.

The Saguache Chronicle has recently passed into new hands, W. B. Felton, esq., recently editor and proprietor, having been appointed to a position in the state penitentiary, and a most worthy appointment. We are informed that the Chronicle will be materially improved in many respects.

The press of Lake City was recently honored by the election of Mr. Harbottle, associate editor of the Silver World, to the mayoralty of that favored hamlet. We are informed that Mr. H. is well qualified for the position to which he has been elected, and that the people of Lake could not have chosen a better man.

The Leadville Democrat says: "The sinking of the No. 6 Little Pittsburg shaft has been resumed, and the shaft will now doubtless be driven down until the large body of iron is penetrated and bed rock encountered. The prospect drifts driven toward the No. 5 shaft, which is located near the Amic line, have disclosed a fine body of mineral, which, however, cannot be worked to advantage until greater depth is attained in the No. 5 shaft. The workings in the New Discovery are also reported looking extremely well, and showing unusual large quantities of ore in sight."

The Pueblo Chieftain has the following sensational item: "A cave filled with rubies, or garnets, has been discovered in the Greenhorn range, just north of Old Baldy, so the reporter was informed by a well known gentleman from that section of the country yesterday. The reporter was shown some of the stones, and they are without doubt the most beautiful he ever saw, being almost as clear as crystal and sparkling like diamonds. Full particulars of this curious find have been promised the reporter in a few days, until which time the lucky discoverer's name will be preserved a secret."

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "The state government was temporarily removed, yesterday afternoon, to Rinehart's gallery, where the state officials of the past term were photographed in a group. The group will include Governor Pitkin, Lieutenant Governor Tabor, Secretary of State Meldrum, State Treasurer Culver, State Auditor Stimson, Attorney General Wright, State School Superintendent Shattuck, and Deputy Culver. There was some difficulty in sizing Secretary Meldrum and Attorney Wright, but it is understood that the difficulty was adjusted by photographing the State Secretary after the manner of the supposed picture of St. Christopher—"with the legs hanging over"—while the Attorney General stood on a footstool to get even."

Como is fast becoming a Mormon settlement. Six Mormon families are there from Utah and nearly all the mule drivers employed in the coal mines are Mormons.

ARAPAHOE'S ASSESSMENT.

Several Counties Heard From and the Returns Still Coming In.

The circular sent out by the El Paso county commissioners concerning the low assessment of Arapahoe county is receiving replies from the various counties of the state. Very many of the counties do not send their resolutions to the El Paso county commissioners but address them directly to their representatives in the legislature. We have already published the resolutions of the Pueblo county commissioners and we now add a communication received yesterday by the Hon. Matt France, chairman of the El Paso county board of commissioners:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 3rd inst. to hand; in reply, would beg to state that at the regular meeting of the board of commissioners for Huerfano county held this 13th day of January, A. D. 1881, it has been decided to instruct the representatives at legislature from this county, to support any measure which may be introduced to remedy the erroneous taxation of Arapahoe county.

Yours Respectfully,
R. H. WELLS, chairman.

From a Los Angeles, California, paper we learn of the marriage of Mrs. E. L. Spaulding, former landlady of the Empire house in this city, to Mr. Henry Snider, also a resident of Colorado Springs.

Hay is fifty dollars per ton at Gunnison City.

From Sunday's Daily.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. Fred Schrader, of the Leadville Monday News, has made a great hit with his new play of the "Man from Texas." We hope he will meet with the same success east that he has met in Leadville.

Mr. Abe Roberts, of the Mountaineer, was busy yesterday moving into his new quarters in the building adjoining Wilbur & Hundley's stable. His new quarters are on the ground floor and are more commodious and convenient than those heretofore occupied by him.

M. M. Bird was arraigned before Justice Bentley yesterday charged with perjury. The complaint was based on the fact of his having sworn that he was worth \$800, and signed a bond for that amount. It was afterward ascertained that his oath was a false one and the charge above was brought against him. The judge bound him over in the sum of \$300 to appear at the next term of the district court.

The sheep men of Pueblo seem to have had a hard time of it during the last week. The Chieftain of yesterday says: "Mr. John McClellan lost 2,000 head of sheep in the recent severe storm south of here, and so far has only heard of the whereabouts of about 200 of the wanderers. The storm came upon them very suddenly, and before the herders could corral their flocks 2,000 of the sheep had been driven eastward by the terrific wind."

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday contains the following item of interest to the friends of the Rev. H. B. Gage, late pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city: "Rev. H. B. Gage, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, this city, is generally conceded to be one of the happiest and most genial gentlemen in Pueblo on all occasions; but last Sunday morning his estimable wife presented him with a pretty little girl baby, and Rev. Gage is now without doubt the happiest man in town. Mother and child are doing well."

Personal.

Mr. J. G. Warner made his appearance on the streets yesterday for the first time since his illness.

Mr. Emory A. Low returned on the owl train yesterday morning from a visit to his home in Kentucky.

Mr. J. K. Sweeney of the signal service made a visit to the Peak yesterday to repair the telegraph line which has been broken by the recent high winds. The line last night was working in a satisfactory manner.

Meeting a Chief.

Pursuant to a call the firemen met in the engine house last evening at half past seven for the purpose of electing a chief of the fire department for the ensuing year. The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. H. Harrison; Mr. James Bolton was chosen chairman, and W. H. McIntire secretary. The name of Mr. John Pixley was placed before the meeting for re-election as chief of the department and upon a vote being taken his election was declared unanimous. Upon motion of Foreman Harrison of Jackson hose No. 2, it was decided not to elect an assistant chief. Mr. D. W. Robbins was elected secretary and treasurer of the tournament committee. It was decided to have a review or parade of the entire fire department on Friday January 28th at which time the new alarm bell will be ready for use. This will be made a special occasion for firemen as the Matt France hose company give their annual ball in the evening.

Professor Strieby's course of fifty illustrated lectures upon general chemistry, will begin at the College next Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and be continued upon every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, at the same hour, until the course is completed.

ANELEGANT OFFICE.

The Handsomest Dental Parlors This Side of the Mississippi.

Dr. C. E. Edwards, the dentist, has moved into his elegant apartments in his new building on Tejon street, opposite the new opera house. The building has already been referred to in the GAZETTE as a handsome two story brick edifice with a front of Golden pressed brick trimmed with gray stone. There is a large double door opening into a spacious hallway which runs to the rear of the building. Fronting on the street are two large windows with stone and iron balconies in front. After entering the hall one observes a wide stairway leading to the second floor on which the doctor and Mrs. Edwards have their private apartments. The hall is lighted by means of a handsome gas chandelier and the floor covered with a tasteful floor cloth. The walls of the hall are decorated with an exceedingly unique paper of the Japanese style.

Turning to the left one enters the reception room, which is fitted up with great taste, and is no doubt the handsomest parlor of the kind this side of the Mississippi river. The room is of spacious proportions, papered in rich yet harmonious colors, furnished with a cheerful grate, ornamented with a mantel and allegorical tiles and strewn with rich and handsome furniture. A peculiar feature of the furnishing of the room is the abundance of foreign furs and ornaments. Dr. Edwards spent a number of years in the practice of his profession in Chili, and while there secured the articles which now serve to add to the attractions of his very pleasant rooms. The walls of this parlor are covered with pictures, and the whole effect is exceedingly pleasing.

A peculiarity of this establishment is that the doctor has two operating rooms to the rear of the reception room and each one of these rooms is a duplicate of the other. They are furnished exactly alike and have distinct entrances and exits. The doctor's laboratory is entirely distinct from the other apartments and is furnished with a most intricate assortment of machines and appliances used in the doctor's business.

The whole building is finished in native woods and the doctor explained this by saying that he had come to Colorado to stay, he proposed to make Colorado Springs his home, and therefore he had furnished his building with native woods as a testimony of his loyalty to Colorado as well as to his admiration of the fine finish which can be made of her native woods. What has been given is only a hasty sketch of the handsome dental establishment in the west. To Mr. Ainsworth Brown was intrusted the decoration which is certainly very artistic. Dr. Edwards has every reason to be proud of his establishment which is not only a credit to his taste and ability but also an ornament to the city.

ALWAYS REDDY.

That is What Seems to be the Main Trouble With the Police.

Several weeks ago Charles Reddy was sentenced by Judge Bentley to sixty days in the county jail for participating in a fight. He was accordingly locked up and yesterday he had served thirty days of his sentence. Reddy has a decidedly bad reputation and has frequently figured in the police courts during the past year for divers criminal offenses. Twice he attempted to escape from the officers, but was recaptured both times after giving the officers a lively chase.

Deputy Sheriff Dana, who is in charge of the county jail, has never had any difficulty with Reddy while in his care, and often gave him liberties that he did not accord to other prisoners. Yesterday Sheriff Dana had several errands to run that he had not time to look after himself, so he mustered Reddy into service and instructed him to do them. He came up town several times and each time returned to the jail with the articles he had been sent for. After dinner he asked Sheriff Dana for a short leave of absence, stating that he had some clean clothes at his boarding house which he wished to get.

Mr. Dana granted him the privilege asked for requesting him to return within a specified time. Some two hours had elapsed after his departure and still he had not returned. Mr. Dana came up town and notified the officers of the fact and instructed them to keep a look out for him.

A short time afterward Marshal Beall spied Reddy talking to some men in front of Corbins drug store on Huerfano street, and started to take him in when Reddy ran off down the street. The marshal soon overtook him and conducted him to the county jail. Mr. Dana noticed when he entered the jail that he had a new coat on but did not give it further thought until one of Kinneys waiters came to the jail and stated that Reddy had stolen a suit of clothes from his room.

Investigation disclosed the fact that Reddy had the entire suit on under his old clothes. The case is clear against him and when his present sentence expires he will be re-arrested for grand larceny.

The Capital City made its appearance yesterday under a new management. The names of Messrs. E. J. Plumbstead & Co., appear as proprietors and that of Newman Caldwell as editor. This is the third change in management in less than six months.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Illustrated Lectures on Chemistry.

Instruction on general chemistry will be given at the college in the form of lectures by Prof. Strieby, illustrated by numerous experiment in the class room. It is proposed in this first series of lectures to treat only of inorganic chemistry, its application in the arts, and if the time be sufficient, to conclude the course with a brief exposition of chemical physics—light, heat and electricity. The series of lectures will begin next Tuesday, and will be given three times a week, on consecutive days, at the college at 2:30 p. m.

Among the topics which will receive attention in these lectures are the constitution of matter, chemical language and its use, laws of chemical combination, preparation and description of gaseous bodies, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium lights, the air, laughing gas, ventilation of dwellings, combustion, etching on glass and metals, coal gas, balloons, fire extinguishers, non-inflammable clothing, matches and bleaching.

The manufacture of glass will receive attention, also the properties of metals and their use and modes of extraction. Gold, silver, and nickel plating will be explained and the making of lead pipe. The manufacture of glass, pottery, porcelain, and the detection of poison will receive attention together with many other matters of general interest.

These lectures will be of absorbing interest because of the subjects treated, and Prof. Strieby has demonstrated his ability to add to the natural interest of the subjects the interest of a clever and entertaining presentation.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

Not Enough Competition to Excite Great Enthusiasm.

Yesterday being a pleasant day the races at Terry's driving park attracted a goodly number of spectators. Mr. C. H. White, Dr. Reynolds and Sheriff Smith were selected as judges, and the first race, a quarter mile running dash for \$200 between Holly's chestnut mare and John Hall's sorrel mare, was called promptly at 2 o'clock. Holly's horse was the favorite of the two, although very few bets were made on either. The start was made at the three quarter pole after a single score, and the race for two-thirds of the distance was as pretty a one as was ever witnessed.

The chestnut mare got down to her work when within three hundred yards of the wire, and was taking the lead, with the sorrel a close follower. Just at this close of the game a black dog jumped onto the track in front of the sorrel and spoiled the effect. The chestnut came in two lengths ahead and was awarded the race.

Following this came the gentleman's road race, best three in five to harness. There were five entries as follows: M. C. Wilbur, "Doc Piper," B. Holly, "Baby," George Aux, "Flora A," John Smith, "Molly," Al Kendall, "Lady Trusdell." The horses were all comparative strangers to the Colorado Springs people except Baby who it will be remembered made some good records last summer. Pools sold with Doc Piper the favorite and Baby second. After considerable scoring the horses got off with Doc Piper in the lead and Lady Trusdell a close second. Molly left her feet on the start as did also Flora A and neither were brought down to a trot until the quarter pole was passed when both were too far in the rear to ever catch up. Doc Piper retained the lead and came in winner of the heat with Lady Trusdell second and Baby third. In the second heat there was no material change, Doc Piper being the winner, the remainder of the horses passing under the wire in the same rotation as in the first heat. The third heat was the most closely contested one of the race, but was won by "Doc Piper, thus giving him three straight heats and ending the race.

Arapahoe's Assessment.

That a great fraud has been perpetrated upon the people of Colorado as regards the assessment of Arapahoe county, there can be no doubt, and all sections of the state are uniting to have an investigation made. El Paso county started the boom and others are rapidly falling into line. The county commissioners of Pueblo county, judging alone from the published returns of the assessment of Arapahoe as published in the Denver papers, came to the conclusion at their session at the court house last Monday that fraud had been practiced, and adopted the following preamble and resolution, looking to an investigation of the matter:

WHEREAS, From information apparently correct it appears that the assessment of Arapahoe county is erroneous, therefore Resolved, That our senators and members of the house of representatives be requested to investigate the matter of said assessment, and, if found erroneous, as alleged, to have the erroneous assessment adjusted by legislation or otherwise; and that the clerk be and is hereby directed to furnish a copy of this order to each of our members of the legislature and one copy to the clerk of El Paso county.

The Chieftain heartily endorses this action of the county commissioners, and urges upon our legislators to join issue with other sections and see that this outrageous piece of corruption receives thorough ventilation. The people of this section are not particularly anxious to pay a larger proportion of the state's taxation than it is proper and just that they should.

—[Pueblo Chieftain.]

Messrs. Bartlett & Mills, the real estate agents, have moved into the Union block.

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed From Exchanges.

R. H. Shepherd's Bibliography of Thackeray is about ready.

Mr. Stedman has ready a critical paper on James Russell Lowell.

George Macdonald's "Mary Morston" is nearly ready for publication.

The revised version of the New Testament will be issued in February.

"The Sword of Damocles" is the latest production of Miss Anna K. Green, whose "Leavenworth Case" was so successful.

The Life of Delane, the famous editor of the London Times, is nearly ready.

Mrs. Helen Jackson's ("H. H.") "Century of Dishonor" will be published in London.

Ben Perley Poore is writing his recollections of Washington life for the last half century.

Mr. Whittier has in preparation a new volume of poems which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish.

Anthony Trollope's "Cicero," in two volumes, will be published by the Harpers on the 25th of this month.

"Don John" is the title of the new "No Name." It is said to be from the pen of a well known and popular author.

Dr. O. W. Holmes will write on "Pulpit and Pen," and Walt Whitman on "Poetic Criticism," in the February North American review.

A "Library of Religious Poetry," edited by Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., and Mr. Arthur Gilman, has just been published by Dodd & Mead.

Field-Marshal von Moltke has completed the official history of the Franco-German War, on which he has been engaged for the past eight years.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., have have now ready the new edition—the fifth—of Da Costa's Physical Diagnosis. It is enlarged and thoroughly revised.

Lee & Shepard publish this week "Gleanings in the Field of Art," a duodecimo containing lectures given in Boston and elsewhere, by Mrs. Edna D. Cheney.

Mr. Swinburn will contribute an article to the Fortnightly Review, entitled "Tennyson and Musset," in which he takes up the gauntlet thrown down by M. Taine.

Trubner & Co., have in press "Mormonism: Its Rise, Growth and Purposes," by J. A. Macknight, a nephew of the late Brigham Young, and a native of Salt Lake city.

A new work by Ouida, entitled "A Village Commune," will shortly appear. It protests against the code Napoleon being applied to Italian peasants, whose present oppression she depicts.

On the 14th of this month Harper & Brothers will publish Wallace's "Island Life," "Wordsworth" in the English Men of Letters Series and second volume of Colonel Forney's "Recollections of Public Men."

The English publisher of Scribner's Monthly telegraphs for 17,000 copies of the coming Midwinter (February) number, an advance of 6,000 upon his orders for the same issue last year. The Midwinter Scribner's will be, as usual with this issue, a number of especial interest and pictorial beauty.

The entire edition of St. Nicholas for January has been sold. The February number of that magazine will be not less attractive. Mr. Charles Barnard has written for it an account of the Obelisk and its travels, which will be brilliantly illustrated from photographs and sketches. There will be contributions also from Boyesen, Susan Coolidge, Rossetti Johnson and Mrs. Pratt, and Miss Lucretia Hale will tell of the Peterkins' plan of going to Egypt.

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have published a paper-covered edition of Vidocq's autobiography, in translation, with an introductory chapter by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, who points out the influence which the work has had upon fiction since its first publication, discusses the extent to which Bulwer, Dickens, Sue, Dumas, Ainsworth and later writers have been indebted to the "Memoirs," and adds his personal recollections of Vidocq, whom he saw in London in 1845.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have published an American edition of "Scotch Sermons, 1880." The work consists of twenty-three sermons from distinguished clergymen of the Church of Scotland, some of them written with especial reference to their use in this collection, others preached in the ordinary course of ministerial duty. Their bond of unity is their common participation in a growing tendency of Scottish teaching which it is the purpose of the editor to illustrate by means of this collection. That tendency is to liberalism and due elasticity within the boundaries of existing ecclesiastical organization.

The midwinter number of Scribner's Magazine will be in every way strong and excellent. Its most notable artistic feature will be an illustrated paper on Mr. John La Farge, and his work as an artist. Mrs. Burnett's story, "A Fair Barbarian," will be begun; the discussion concerning the revised Bible will be continued by Professor Fisher, of Yale College; Bjornstjerne Bjornson will write on "Norway's Constitutional Struggle," and Mr. E. S. Nadal will contribute a paper on "Thackeray's Relations to English Society."

From Tuesday's Daily.

CRYSTAL PARK IN CHICAGO.

A Purchaser There Wants to Know When the Dividends Will Begin.

A gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a visit to Chicago, informed us yesterday that he found the city flooded with wild cat mining stock, a good part of which comes from Colorado. He said that he heard the names of more mining companies in Chicago than he ever heard of here, and the most of these companies were entirely unknown to him. "However," said the gentleman, with a laugh, "I heard of one company that I know something about, and I imagine you have heard of it as well."

"What company was that?" asked the reporter.

"The Crystal Park company, of Colorado Springs," answered the gentleman. "What did you hear about the company?"

"I heard that it owned a fine mining property near Colorado Springs and not far from the famous Pike's Peak. A friend of mine knowing that I had come from Colorado Springs took a journey all the way across the river to consult about the Crystal Park stock. He said that he had purchased considerable stock for which he had paid \$700 and he wanted to know of me how the mill runs were showing up, and if I thought the company would pay dividends next summer. I told him that the mine was about as valuable as a dry well and that his stock was worth what the paper would bring a pound. He seemed rather disconcerted at this and said that he believed that all the mines in Colorado were swindles and all the miners swindlers. I explained to him the true condition of affairs, showed him that swindlers always took advantage of a real thing to impose an imitation upon the people and advised him never to invest in mines until he had thoroughly investigated them. He replied that it was a shame that honest men should be cheated out of their money, and that he didn't believe that there was any money in mining anyhow. Of course, it was an easy thing to show him his mistake in making such an assertion. I had only to point to the bullion returns for the last few years, and to name some of the great paying mines in Colorado which are known the world over. My friend finally admitted the truth of what I said, but I am pretty sure that he will never invest his capital in mines again."

"Do you think the people of Chicago are afraid of Colorado mining stocks?"

"A good many of them are, especially such as my friend who have sunk money in such stuff as Crystal Park stock, on the whole, however, I think the result will be good. More men with money will come to the state to investigate the mines and they will put their money into property that it will assist to develop instead of putting it into the pockets of mining sharps who use it to pay for advertising their worthless stock instead of in developing a legitimate mine."

Complimenting the Commissioners.

The economy and judicious business management of the county commissioners of El Paso county have long been acknowledged by the people whom they represent. We are glad to see that their work is a subject of favorable comment abroad. The Leadville Chronicle of last Saturday says: "The county scrip of El Paso county is at par, or even at a premium. The board of county commissioners hold quarterly meetings, and at the last one, which was held on the 9th instant, bills to the amount of seven hundred dollars were allowed, embracing expenses for paupers and county patients, County Commissioners' fees, school Superintendent's salary, salary of sheep inspector and county physician, road commissioner and justice of the peace. If this had been in Lake county, the amount would have been seventeen thousand or twenty-seven thousand dollars, instead of seven hundred. And that accounts for our county paper ruling as low sometimes as fifty cents on the dollar."

Who is Lieutenant Governor?

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "Governor Pitkin having notified Hon. H. A. W. Tabor that he had left the state, the latter on Saturday morning drove to the state house and signed a voucher for \$16, drawn in favor of the postoffice for box rent. The signature is, 'H. A. W. Tabor, Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor.' This voucher was protested by State Auditor Davis, and the case will be brought before the court as speedily as possible. Mr. Wolcott did not join the action."

Personal.

Mr. J. H. Drinkwater returned Sunday after a month's absence at his former home in Chicago. He will at once assume his duties as superintendent of the gas works.

Mayor Bacon in a recent letter to his friends in this city reports that the weather in Texas was the most disagreeable that he had ever experienced. He is now in New Orleans where it is much pleasanter.

Mr. J. H. Clinkscales, who has recently returned from a visit to Durango, started via the Santa Fe route yesterday for his home in Missouri. He expects to return in about two weeks and embark in business in Durango which he thinks is to be the southern metropolis.

DURANGO.

What is Said of the Town by One Who Has Been There.

Mr. J. H. Clinkscales, who has just returned from a visit to Durango, gives a very flattering account of its present prosperity and future prospects. He says that there is not the least doubt but that it is destined to be the largest city in southern Colorado. It is believed by the people there to be a fact, he says, that the Denver and Rio Grande company are throwing their capital and combining railroad interests in its future. A new hotel to cost about \$300,000 and to occupy a whole block is now in the course of erection.

Governor A. C. Hunt is taking an active interest in the favor of the city and is one of the gentlemen engaged in the building of the hotel. All of the buildings that are now being constructed are of a substantial nature which would seem to indicate that it is not to be a mushroom town or simply a railroad terminus, but a brisk active business center. Real estate is on the boom and all the more available and choice locations have been purchased by speculators who are not doing the lots for the expected advance in prices which is sure to come in the spring. Mr. Clinkscales placed sufficient confidence in the future of the city to invest considerable money in real estate. Just at present the mode of transportation from the terminus of the track to Durango is inadequate to the demand and the journey is only accomplished with much inconvenience. It is almost impossible to transport freight at all, although it is going through now with more regularity than two months ago.

OUT WEST.

All the mills in Forks creek district have been stopped by ice.

Hay in Empire is selling at forty dollars per ton for highland and thirty for bottom.

The South Pueblo Banner says: "The Colorado Coal and Iron company have just completed a substantial brick building near the Union depot, which we learn will be used by them for their main office."

A gold retort weighing six pounds, the product of Ball's mine and mill, at Empire was shipped yesterday. The six pound lump, although rather clumsy for a breast-pin or a pocket piece, was quite attractive to the eye.

Judge Hamilton, himself an extensive stock grower, reports the cattle in Forks creek district now in good midwinter condition, and except they are overtaken by a heavy fall of snow there need be no fears but that they will go safely through.

On Pine creek, north of the east fork of the Verde, in Arizona, a natural bridge has been discovered which is the largest in the United States. Its span is 450 feet, its width 600 feet and its composition coarse-grained sandstone. There are five natural bridges known in California.

Judging from the following in the Reporter Canon City had a boom last year: "We had by comparing notes with the 'oldest inhabitants' that the improvements in Canon City during the year 1880, has exceeded about twice the amount in value of any previous year. This is a good showing and evidences the fact that we are on the high road to prosperity."

The Irwin Pilot says: "Three or four mines now being worked in Elk basin are showing up better and better each day, proving conclusively that this basin is one of the richest mining localities in this district. Situated in this basin are the following mines: Micawber, Beeswax, Alle vouz, Elk, and Lucinda, three of which are being worked vigorously. A large quantity of rich ore lies on the dumps of these mines awaiting the approach of spring to be shipped."

The winter session of the State School of Mines opened Wednesday, January 5. About thirty-five students are in attendance, thirty of whom are engaged daily in practical work in the laboratories, which are already so crowded that in some cases it has been necessary to assign two students to a desk. The classes in chemistry, geology, mineralogy and metallurgy are especially large. A great deal of enthusiasm is manifest in the weekly geological excursions and the regular visits to the smelting works.

Mine jumping has begun again in Leadville. The Democrat of last Sunday says: "The Monto Cristo mining claim, belonging to the Agassiz Consolidation, has been jumped. At least parties have built a fortification and commenced sinking a shaft. The company has, during the past year, expended some \$20,000 on a shaft, located on the line of the Monto Cristo and Wolf-tone claims, and addition, to make sure of complying with the law, expended one hundred dollars in sinking a separate shaft on the jumped claim. The object of the parties who have taken possession of the property and commenced work, it is difficult to surmise, unless it is a case of blackmail. Their action is certainly very reprehensible to all law-abiding citizens, and Manager Ford would be justified in blowing them off the claim with a box of giant powder. The person who will attempt to steal another man's property, who will furnish or encourage others in doing dirty work, such as the outrages on the Maid of Erin and Agassiz properties, is nothing more than a thief, and the sooner the camp is rid of them the better."

Signal officer Jones, who is now stationed on the Peak, furnished the following report of the velocity of the wind which prevailed last Wednesday and Thursday: On Wednesday the velocity for 24 hours aggregated 1188 miles, or an average of 49½ miles an hour, while on Thursday the velocity attained was 1110 miles for the hours, or an average of 42½ miles an hour. These are the two days on which the wind blew so in this city, and it is seldom that its velocity averages so high. Mr. Jones reports the weather yesterday as very mild, and stated that snow on the Summit was melting quite rapidly.

The Great Eastern mine, at Idaho Springs, is still producing ore under the workings of Cook & Co., notwithstanding the spirited litigation going on between rival claimants.

From Wednesday's Daily.

OUT WEST.

Mine jumping has broken out at Silver Cliff.

The Southwest has moved from Animas City to Durango.

On Tuesday the wind blew down a house near Fort Collins.

Leadville is wrestling with the town site patent question.

W. E. Bruel was killed in a snow slide near Ouray a few days ago.

The Fairplay Flume reports considerable loss in the cattle herds of Park county, occasioned by severe weather and short feed.

The new steel works at Pueblo south from the city are rapidly approaching completion and building enterprises are still going forward in all parts of the city with much vigor.

Peter Stockton, ex-city marshal of Animas City, lately moved down to Animas, thirty-five miles, and on the 4th died suddenly, with eighteen bullets in his system. He has killed nineteen men during his life of thirty-five years.

The Weld county commissioners recently cared for a young man—a pauper—until his death, when his father, who resides in the east, was notified of the facts. He returned thanks to the commissioners and requested that they erect a tombstone and a suitable iron fence, and receive a father's thanks.

Senator Rhodes has offered a Webster's unabridged dictionary and a copy of Macaulay's essays to the agricultural college student who will deliver the most convincing argument on either side of the question. "Resolved, That the signs of the times indicate the downfall of the American republic."

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "There seems to be something radically wrong with either the architecture or the building of houses in this city. The Tabor Opera house fell into pieces first. It was followed by a building at Nineteenth and Blake streets. And now the front of the three-story McClelland building, on Lawrence street near Fifteenth, is endangered. It has been propped up, and at an early hour this morning was still standing."

The Cheyenne Leader says that a widow in that town lately disputed with her affianced as to where they would get married. She insisted upon having the ceremony performed in the Presbyterian church, while he desired to go to another church. She finally put a quietus on the argument by saying, "I have always been married in the Presbyterian church, and I tell you I always will be." The gentleman in the case has temporarily deferred his visit to the county clerk for a marriage license.

A correspondent of the Denver Republican says: "A rumor is prevalent that during the past month the Bassick mine has produced the snug sum of \$250,000. With the exception of the miners and those who are directly connected with the property, nobody is allowed to visit or inspect it. As a consequence it is difficult to get any facts concerning the developments of the property. The superintendent, Mr. Rose, is a very affable and efficient officer, as well as a most courteous young gentleman."

The Fort Collins Courier says it has the names of four gentlemen, two attorneys, a doctor and a saloon keeper, living on the line of one of Colorado's railways, who recently made a trip to Denver on clergymen's half-fare tickets, the spokesman of the party representing that they were ministers of the gospel on their way to conference. Those eight fellows ought to be made the special subjects of a revival.

The Durango Record says: "A few days since in Grant county, New Mexico, the Southern Pacific railroad in sinking a well, at 315 feet deep, struck a stream of water which has been sufficient for all the needs of the railroad near there, and a well which was being sunk between Globe and San Carlos, Arizona, struck a stream of water at a depth of 43 feet. This last stream flows along underneath the ground in the direction of the San Carlos river, this having been shown by experiments of dropping floating substances in it. An attempt was made to test its depth and nature by pumping water from it, and five hundred gallons were thus pumped out without any result in diminishing the apparent quantity of water."

PETITIONING FOR AID.

The Merchants Want Protection From Eastern Roads.

A petition was yesterday being circulated for signatures asking El Paso county's representatives at Denver to use their utmost endeavors in favor of a state law to regulate railroads in their charges, especially on freight. The petition was signed by nearly all of the leading merchants. The principal cause of complaint on the part of the merchants is the excessive overcharges which they are compelled to pay almost daily. In conversation with one of our merchants who annually receives thousands of tons of freight, we learn that freight in many instances is billed for double its weight and the merchants are thereby compelled to pay unjust prices for its transportation. He says all that they ask is fair weight, for the freight tariff is high enough without paying for excessive weight. In order to have their overcharges satisfactorily adjusted the merchants are asked to forward their claims to eastern agents, and in nine cases out of ten they are returned without any allowances being made.

In their petition they ask for the appointment of a commissioner whose duty it shall be to investigate into all over charges made by eastern trunk lines. The merchants heretofore mentioned gave Colorado roads, especially the Denver and Rio Grande the credit of satisfactorily adjusting all claims for over charges that came within their jurisdiction. The fault seems to lie principally with the eastern trunk lines, and the merchants are anxious to have the difficulty remedied in some satisfactory manner.

Chippewa Consolidated.

One of the recent consolidations in Leadville is that which is called the Chippewa Consolidated Mining Co. Mr. J. L. Loomis, of this city and Mr. G. F. Holmes also of Colorado Springs are largely interested in the consolidation. The company was incorporated January 1, 1881, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, divided into 250,000 of \$10 each. Of this amount 125,000 shares are set apart for a working capital. There are six claims, located immediately south of the Brece Iron mine, to wit: Little Chippewa, Wade Hampton, Comstock, Homestake, Last Chance and Silver Spray. The directors of the company are J. Whitaker Wright, of Philadelphia, Charles L. Wright, of New York, C. L. Hall, I. A. Rosecrans, C. C. Kellogg, J. Q. Savage, Jacob Schloss, Wm. McCafferty, and J. L. Loomis, all of Leadville. The officers are: President, J. Whitaker Wright; vice president, L. A. Rosecrans; secretary, C. C. Kellogg; treasurer, Jacob Schloss; general manager, J. L. Loomis. There is considerable development on all the claims and all are in low grade mineral. It is now proposed to sink one deep shaft upon the property.

Coal in La Plata County.

J. E. Clayton says, in the Southwest: "The coal field occupies a large portion of the southern half of La Plata county. The thickness of the entire bed between the floor and the roof is over fifty feet, measured at right angles with the dip of the bed, and contains about forty feet thick of good coal, free from shale. The quality of the coal has been tested in a crude way by coking it in pits and heaps, and by use in blacksmith shops, stoves and open fire places, in all of which it gives good satisfaction. It is strongly bituminous, cinders well, and forms masses of coke in an open fire. It is exceedingly rich in gaseous products, takes fire readily and burns freely, leaving a brownish gray ash. The percentage of ash, fixed carbon and volatile matter I am unable to give, having never made or seen an analysis of coal. The quantity of coal in this great bed is practically inexhaustible. We know it extends over sixty miles in length from east to west and dips south under the San Juan basin into New Mexico."

Personal.

W. H. and Mrs. Dunn returned from the east Sunday afternoon, where they have been visiting friends for the past three months. They will make Colorado Springs their future home.

Mrs. W. F. Pitts, wife of Mr. W. F. Pitts, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, arrived in the city yesterday from Omaha, and will make Colorado Springs her future home.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday contains the following personal: "Mr. J. R. DeRemer, well known to many of our people, is lying at Canon City, dangerously ill with typhoid fever."

The Colorado Journal Publishing company have elected the following officers for the year 1881: President, Adolph Schinner; secretary, Paul Brandt; treasurer, J. C. Kuner; business manager, W. Witteberg; directors, Philipp Zang, J. C. Kuner and Adolph Schinner.

The Denver News says: "Mr. C. F. Strong, a prominent herder in Platte Canon, said to a reporter Saturday in answer to an inquiry as to the condition of stock the cattle that are being fed are doing first rate, those that are not being fed are dying." Mr. Strong states that during the past week Mr. Phillip Gray has lost fourteen head, Mr. William Hagan ten, Mr. Brock from fifteen to twenty, and the herders further out on the plains are meeting with more extensive losses."

CAPTURED AT LAST.

The Man Who Robbed a Ranchman in Dead Man's Canon.

Our readers will remember the exploits of Doc. Mills, who with a companion named Johnson escaped from the penitentiary at Canon City last summer and who was captured by a Turkey Creek ranchman and afterwards captured him in Dead Man's Canon and rode off triumphantly on his white horse. Afterwards the horses of Mr. Jake Becker were stolen and Doc. Mills and Johnson were supposed to be the thieves. Last week Mills was recognized in Chicago and was at once arrested and last Sunday was lodged in his old quarters in the Canon City penitentiary. A few months after the escape Johnson was captured in Cheyenne and was returned to prison.

Mills was originally arrested for stealing some dental instruments in Denver and last March was taken to the penitentiary. The method of his escape which was made in June last was ingenious and was as follows: He had gained the confidence of the keepers by his conduct and general good behavior, and hence his actions were less closely watched than those of some of his hapless companions. On one occasion there was some work to be done in the carpenter shop of the penitentiary and Mills and a prison comrade named Johnson were detailed to execute it. This work lasted for some days and the amateur carpenters resolved to free themselves by one stroke.

In the shop necessity was found for a pot of black paint, which they carefully hid away. Then they arranged a scaling ladder, which they also stowed into a corner out of sight. When, after some days had elapsed, the plotters consummated the scheme by making good their escape.

It was noon. The signal bell had been tapped for dinner. When all were busy at table, and the guard was necessarily small, the scaling ladder was brought into requisition, but not until the white stripes on the uniforms had been painted black. Once astride the high wall the fugitives acted boldly and were successful again. They had not gone far when they met or overtook a country man driving leisurely along. They asked leave to ride with him. He consented. They mounted into the wagon and when an opportunity offered pushed the old fellow over, stuffed a handkerchief into his mouth, and bound him hand and foot. They then drove furiously away, and by a circuitous route managed to get beyond the reach of all pursuit.

Dr. A. M. Stevenson is a graduate of the medical school of the old university of Pennsylvania, and though he has followed journalism for many years, he has not forgotten his knowledge of anatomy.

It is seldom that an office presents a neater or more inviting appearance than does that of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Express Company's office in the Bennett building. The furniture, desks, railing, etc., are made of Colorado pine and finished in oil, and take it throughout it is the neatest office of the kind in the city.

The Courier says that at a late fire in Georgetown Hope hose company turned on water before the coupling was broken at the reel, and before it could be done, the water in the hose had frozen solid; which is the smartest case of freezing on record.

Referring to the snow-slide that killed Knox Pinckard and one Lucy Jones, half a mile above Brownsville, last week, the Miner says that James Perchard had left the cabin but a few moments before the slide. William Pinckard, who was also in the cabin, was rescued after four hours' hard work.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, January 19, 1881:

Avery, Dr.	Lowery, James
Cameron, Mr.	Marshall, Mrs. Susan
Chandler, Annie	Mattis, Miss Susie
Cox, Lafayette	Pickens, H. O.
Davis, Mrs. Orley	Wilson, David
Donavan, Dennis	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

The streets presented an animated appearance yesterday, being crowded with wagons and carriages.

Among the marriage notices in the GAZETTE this morning will be found that of Mr. W. H. Goshen and Miss Carrie L. Wilcox. The bride and groom extend their thanks to those who remembered them with their presence and also for the many handsome and useful presents they received. May they live a happy and prosperous life.

A fire occurred at Manitou yesterday in the second story of Dr. Davis' drug store, but owing to the prompt manner in which the new hose company, the W. A. Bell, turned out but slight damage was sustained. This is the first time that the Manitou firemen have been called upon to render their services and the promptness with which they responded is deserving of commendation.

FOUND DEAD IN THE FOUNTAIN.

A Lady School Teacher of El Paso Commits Suicide.

Commissioner J. C. Woodbury, of El Paso, telegraphed last Tuesday to Coroner Stewart that the lady who has been teaching in that district, had committed suicide the day before, and that it would be well for the coroner to make an official examination and report in the case. Coroner Stewart decided that there was no necessity of holding an inquest, and therefore did not visit the scene of the suicide. The particulars of the case so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: Mrs. R. A. Fuller is the name of the teacher who committed the rash act. She was the wife of a Congregational clergyman, who died of consumption last spring, leaving his widow with one child, a little girl about four years of age.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Fuller has been melancholy, and has acted somewhat strangely, but no serious apprehension has been felt as to her mental condition. Mrs. Fuller went to the school house on last Monday morning as usual and began the discharge of her duties. At 12 o'clock she adjourned the school for dinner. The children ate their dinner and commenced to play, thinking of nothing except their sport until near school time, when they missed their teacher and went in search of her. Shortly after one o'clock her body was found by some of the children, lying in the bed of the fountain, in about eighteen inches of water. There was not a spark of life in the inanimate form when found, the body being cold and stiff, she having evidently committed the deed directly after leaving the school building. The dead woman wrote a note to her sister, which she gave to one of the school children to deliver just before she left the school. After the body was found, the note was delivered. In the unfortunate woman stated that she was her intention to commit suicide, as she had nothing except her child to live for.

The deceased was highly esteemed by those who knew her, and the shock of her sad and sudden death will be a severe one to her friends and relatives. It is believed that Mrs. Fuller was insane when she resolved to kill herself, as there was no immediate reason for the act.

RINGING THE FIRE BELL.

Experiments that Are Not Altogether Satisfactory.

The new alarm bell was sounded for the first time yesterday morning and it remarkably clear and sonorous sound was favorably commented upon by the many who heard it. It has a loud and powerful sound which should be heard in all parts of the city but many claim that they do not hear it all yesterday. This is not the fault of the bell but the place where it has been put. The tower is only 30 feet high and it is flanked on all sides by buildings of equal or greater height, consequently the sound is not allowed to tend as it would if the tower were of sufficient height to allow the sound to pass over the buildings.

A test was made yesterday afternoon Chief Engineer Pixley and Mr. W. Harrison, foreman of Jackson Hose company, No. 2. They rode out to the ground north of the city, and while the alarm was sounded. They both said that they could not hear it at all at the distance. Similar reports are made by those living not four blocks from the bell. It is evident that the tower will have to be raised to at least double its present height in order to give the sound an opportunity for more extended vibration. The necessary changes will probably be made once.

Mr. W. J. Baird who recently came down from Cheyenne mountain reports that the shaft of the Eureka mine has been sunk to a depth of twenty feet. They are now working on a spur of one of the main veins and say that the miners are looking more promising every day. Indications at present are that the vein will be cut at a depth of about five feet and the owners are confident developments will then be made which will fully repay the owners for the cost and money expended.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Functional Disorders attended upon Debility. In 1-2-12 bottles, 75 cents. 25 bottles, \$1. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at once at the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. J. Dewey & Co., New York.

Tonic—Increasing the strength, obviating effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

Castoria

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, valuable remedy for fruitful and puny children.

CENTAU LINIMENT

For Brains, Wounds, Sores, Rheumatism, any pain upon Man or Beast.

Wm 1881

From Thursday's Daily.

BY THE LIGHT OF THE STARS.

Nine Vagrant Cows are Captured and Impounded.

The officers made a raid on the cows last night and after a prolonged and bitter engagement captured nine and put them in the pound. This feat so elated one of the officers who assisted in the engagement that he wrote a poem on the subject and brought it to the office for publication. He said that he expected to get some money before long from the sale of some of the cattle impounded and then he would call and pay us our usual price per line for printing contributed poetry. We declined the poem and would have placed it gently in the waste paper basket had not the officer whose name out of respect for the feelings of his friends we decline to tell, given us an order on the town council for half his months salary. Moved by this argument we accepted the poem which is as follows:

THE COWS—EVENING.

"What sound, is that?" The watchman said
As he patrolled the street last night,
"It is enough to wake the dead,
The whole town must be in a fight."
Up through the alley the watchman sped,
He there beheld an awful sight,
A brindle cow had stuck her head
Into a garbage barrel tight.
That brindle cow the concert led,
For she was bellowing with affright,
And round her, more cows, white and red,
Roared in chorus with all their might.
Out of each window poked a head,
As all the neighbors, left and right,
Swore they'd fill those cows with lead
If they weren't taken out of sight.
The marshal to his men did say,
"Let's gather in this blank, blank stock!"
So off they started, blythe and gay,
In skirmish line around the block.
They rounded up steers, cows and calves,
The stars upon them softly shine
And as they nothing did by halves,
They quickly got the drop on nine.
Here endeth the first lesson.

Cold Weather in Ruby Camp.

RUBY CAMP, January 13.—We at last have our mail come direct from Gunnison, via Ohio creek. I get the GAZETTE the evening of the second day after publication.

We are having, to-day, the heaviest snow storm of the winter. A foot or more of unusually solid and heavy snow has fallen up to this time, 1:30 p. m., and no sign of the end. A strong west wind has been blowing since last evening. Temperature 20. The weather thus far this month has been unprecedentedly cold and rough. Can it be owing to the new head of the weather department?

E. C.

The following item from the Examiner published at Charlottesville, Prince Edward Island, will be of interest to some of our readers who are personally acquainted with Prof. Fletcher. "Scarcely a more inconvenient time could have been fixed for a lecture than 'New Year's Eve'; but if Mr. Fletcher's first lecture delivered on that evening, was not listened to by an audience large in numbers, it was heard by one which thoroughly appreciated the interesting information and the lively wit it contained. Mr. Fletcher described the country and the people of Colorado as one who has observed with keenness and accuracy, and who has good powers of description, only can do; and he well deserved the hum of applause with which he was cheered as he proceeded and the unanimous vote of thanks, moved by Rev. S. G. Lawson and seconded by Rev. D. Fitzgerald, which he received when he concluded. Next to our own great undeveloped country there is no country we have so particular an interest in, or should try to know more about, as the great partially developed country south of us. We trust that Mr. Fletcher's next lecture will draw a bumper house."

OUT WEST.

Little Josie, a Las Vegas dance house girl, attempted death on the 16th by poison. Failed.

Nelson Hallock, one of the Lake county commissioners, says that the county is \$400,000 in debt.

Mrs. M. C. Conklin, widow of the assassinated editor of the Socorro Sun, has assumed the editorship of that journal.

A military company was organized in Socorro last week, under the laws of the territory, with 75 members. E. W. Eaton is captain.

The people in Las Animas were delighted on the 8th by a view of two beautiful sun dogs and a bright parhelia, but were not so happy the next day with the weather at 18 degrees below zero.

A. Guthebe, Fred Rose and William Baker robbed a woman commonly known by the euphonious title of the "One-Eyed Mexican Woman," but whose name is Rosine Barilla, of a \$40 set of jewelry on the 15th in Pueblo, and in half an hour afterward was in the bastille.

Cold weather has been a great hindrance to the completion of the great smelters of Mathes & Geist at Pueblo. About four weeks of pleasant weather will see the new works about completed, and by the first of March it is confidently expected that everything will be in running order.

The Pueblo police are driving the bunco steers from town.

The weather yesterday was perfectly delightful, and was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody.

The Rio Grande and San Juan Herald says: "The coke ovens at El Moro present a grand sight at night with their scores of glowing doors stretching along the base of the mountain for several hundred yards, reminding one of the fiery furnaces at Pittsburgh."

From Friday's Daily.

A good boy can secure a permanent situation in the counting room of this office by applying early.

The W. S. Jackson Hose Company No. 2 contemplate giving their annual ball on the evening of February 21st.

Mr. G. S. Barnes has on exhibition in his store window one of the handsomest open fireplaces to be seen in the state.

The Leadville Chronicle gravely says: "Colorado Springs has a Chinese interpreter at its postoffice. Leadville hasn't."

The college boys will give an entertainment in Court House Hall in about a fortnight, for the benefit of their literary society.

Achitect Willard is to furnish plans and specifications for a \$250,000 hotel, to be built by a stock company at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The Sullivan company left on the owl train this morning for Greeley, where they appear to-night and to-morrow night. Next week they will appear every night at Leischenring's new theatre in Denver.

We were yesterday show a large bald-headed eagle which had been caught in a steel trap in Bear Creek Canon. It measured 7 1/2 feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Experiments are to be made with the fire bell at about noon of each day, for several days, in order to determine whether the scaffolding should be raised or not. No thorough best has as yet been made.

The new 10-inch pipe for the water mains is now arriving in the city at the rate of two car loads per day. Mr. Ike Bacon, who has the contract of transporting it to the trenches, is delivering it as fast as it comes in.

Our readers will remember that Willis Sweet, late editor of the Colorado Springs Mountaineer, after he sold out went to Gothic and started the Elk Mountain Bonanza. We learned yesterday that the Bonanza had changed hands, having been purchased by Messrs. Choate & Fuller.

We find the following item of local interest in the Leadville Democrat of the 19th inst.: "On Friday evening of the last term of the Chaffee county district court the members of the bar gave to District Judge J. C. Helm, at the Grand Park Hotel, Buena Vista, a collation, at which resolutions passed by the bar at a meeting held by them the same evening, expressing their esteem and regard for the Judge, were presented by Judge Fitnam, of Salida. Judge Helm made a short and very appropriate reply."

We find the following cheering item to those who own Little Pittsburg stock in the Leadville Democrat of yesterday: "The work of sinking No. 6, Little Pittsburg shaft, is making good progress. The shaft has been sunk about sixteen feet during the past eight or ten days. The mine continues producing the same as heretofore, about thirty tons per day. The old dumps in the rear of No. 1 shaft house, are being sorted over, contributing something to the ore shipments from the mine. The ore faces in the north end of the New Discovery, and also in the Little Pittsburg, are improving some, and extend new hopes that the mine will become productive."

About eight o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded upon the new fire bell. Many thought that the alarm was a false one, but the cries of fire which emanated from the mouths of the few pedestrians who were upon the street at that early hour of the morning convinced them that it was not. It was afterwards ascertained that the fire was in the Mountaineer office, on Pike's Peak avenue, and the hook and ladder company and both hose companies were soon upon the ground, but their services were not needed as the fire had been extinguished.

Mirror of Island.

The entertainment given by the Sullivan in Court House Hall last night was fully equal to if not better than that given on the preceding evening. The house although not crowded was comfortably filled and the audience showed their appreciation of the performance by frequent encores. Dan Morris Sullivan and his saucy little wife Josie seemed to throw more vigor into their acting than they did on the first night and the sketches presented by them were better adapted to their style. As for George Moore and Mrs. Kittie Moore they both acted their best and the frequent applause which they received plainly indicated that they had won favor with the audience. To the credit of the members of the company we will say that they did not shorten their performance in the least from the fact of its being their last appearance in the city.

OUT WEST.

The Governor's Guard may possibly attend the inauguration of General Garfield.

Diamond drills and reduction works are more frequently seen now in the mining camps of New Mexico.

The Gunnison News says: "The inhabitants of Gunnison may be interested to learn that last week, some people (many miles away) celebrated a week of prayer."

The Denver Architectural Terra Cotta company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John W. Knox; secretary, C. H. McLaughlin; treasurer, John L. Dailey; board of directors, Messrs. W. Goodrich, H. A. Garvey, H. D. Perkey and W. M. Dailey.

At Engle, the station half way between San Marcial and Rincon, the artesian well being sunk by the Santa Fe road is down 360 feet. During the progress of the work salt water was struck, and going deeper alkali water was met with. The boring is going on and will continue until fresh water is obtained.

The Robinson Tribune makes the following sensible suggestion: "Although miners' usage allows that a location made holds a claim, the law on the subject does not so regard it. The law in reference to this matter should be so made that while a miner is at work on his location the claim should be held for him inviolable."

The Denver Tribune of yesterday says: "The walking match between the pacing horse Hawk, owned by James McKee, and the female pedestrian Miss Lawrence, is at last to come off. Arrangements are being made to secure the open lot near the postoffice. Weather permitting the race will commence at 12:30 Sunday night, and continue six days, go as you please, to rule."

The Leadville Democrat says that the Glass-Pendery mine on Carbonate hill has suspended its shipments of lime and is now devoting its entire strength to the mining of mineral and prospecting. The ore bins at the mine are all filled with excellent ore and a great deal of rich ore and some first-class iron has been shipped to the smelters. The ore from the Glass-Pendery mine runs from 60 to 150 ounces to the ton, and the first-class of which no settlements have been had so far this month, runs still higher. Some of this contains as much as 400 ounces of silver to the ton.

We find the following account of a dreadful accident in the Leadville Democrat of yesterday: "The London mine, on Mosquito pass near Alma, was the scene of a terrible accident a few days ago. Alexander McMillen and George T. Mudd were working in the tunnel at the time, and had prepared two blasts and placed them in position. One of them was in the side wall, and the other on the floor of the tunnel. They lighted the fuse, and retired to a place of safety. The blast on the side exploded with such terrific force that the boys supposed both caps had gone off at once, and went back to the scene to see the result, and noticed that the floor had not been disturbed. While they were examining it the powder burst from its fastenings, and shooting upwards, struck Alexander McMillen in the face and on the breast, causing the loss of both his eyes and otherwise inflicting terrible wounds on the face, neck and breast. His companion escaped with a few slight bruises, and overcome with horror, he picked McMillen up and carried him to the cabin at the entrance to the tunnel, and summoned aid. The bruised and senseless man was carried to Alma, and he is now at the Southern hotel. His chances for recovery are very doubtful."

A correspondent of the Del Norte Prospector writes to that paper from Montezuma Valley as follows: "This is considered by everyone the finest section of country in Colorado. The snow has been about three inches deep accompanied with little or no wind, and soon disappears by the heat of the sun. A few nights ice has frozen upon water standing out of doors in buckets, three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The landscape of the valley and surrounding scenery are fine, but in Colorado these terms are almost meaningless, being so common, still I have seen none, that to me seemed to surpass even equal them, although in this connection we cannot help thinking of the home of the Prospector, that we so much admire. We have been seeking a locality for a home in Colorado where the climate would be suitable for the production and culture of most of the fruits of the northern states, and we are sure that this valley is the place we have been seeking."

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday says: "The Colorado Prince stamp mill has again suspended operations. Mr. Degnon, one of the lessees, being arrested yesterday while in the city on a warrant issued by Judge Curley, charging him with polluting the water in the reservoir of the Leadville Water company, by allowing its tailings to flow down the gulch into the reservoir. The Democrat has on several occasions expressed its opinion on this controversy, and a repetition of the same would be uncalled for."

The climate of Guaymas is described by a railroad engineer, "In winter it's summer, and in summer it's hell." People from there, it is said, go to Yuma in Arizona to get cool.

The new city directory of Denver will soon be issued. It contains over 17,000 names, or 6,000 more than last year.

PROGRESS OF THE OPERA HOUSE

Description of the Masonic Hall.

Work on the opera house is being pushed along quite rapidly just at present and parts of it are about ready for the plaster.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ash Welch we were yesterday shown through the third floor, in which is situated the Masonic hall and lodge room.

The hall or ball room is 30x55 feet with a 14 foot ceiling, and is a little larger than the Court House Hall. The floor is of Georgia pine, oiled and waxed, making it one of the best floors for dancing in the city. In the rear of the hall, and on each side of the entrance, are the ladies and gentlemen's waiting rooms, which are 12x14 feet in size. The hall will be lighted by three handsome chandeliers and will be painted in handsome and artistic colors. It is the intention of the Masons to let this hall for parties, socials and festivals, and it will also be used for Commandery drills. The lodge room runs parallel with the hall and is situated on the south side of the building and is 55 feet in length by 21 in width. Its finish will be appropriate to the order. The ante rooms are situated in the rear of the lodge room. With the exception of a small hallway the entire third story of the building is devoted to the hall and lodge rooms.

Personal.

Mr. J. F. Humphrey is expected to arrive in the city to-day from Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Messrs. F. W. Taylor and Frank Parrish went south on the morning express yesterday.

Sheriff W. A. Smith, accompanied by his family, started yesterday for eastern Kansas on a visit of several weeks.

Mr. J. B. Murphy, the attorney, returned on the owl train yesterday morning after an absence of several weeks at his home in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Page, of Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. They come to visit their daughter, Mrs. G. W. Turney.

Mr. William Amist, formerly connected with the Western Union telegraph office in this city, left yesterday for Lake City to take charge of the telegraph office at that point.

Mr. Herman F. Dow started yesterday, via the Santa Fe route, for Olathe, Kansas, where he will spend a few weeks visiting friends. He will also visit Chicago during his absence.

The committee appointed by the senate and house to investigate the several state institutions, consisting of Senators John A. Gale of Conejos, and F. W. Peck of San Juan, and Representatives A. Bergh of Park county, A. J. Lumry of Weld county, and Henry Lee of Jefferson county, passed through the city yesterday morning on their way to Canon City to inspect the penitentiary. On their return they will stop here and investigate into the condition of the deaf mute institute.

CONFIRMING THE REPORT.

Striking Oil in the Grand Canon Coal Mine.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday has the following confirmation of the coal oil strike, which was referred to by the GAZETTE: "There is now no further doubt that there is oil in abundance in the Arkansas Valley. Occular demonstration is the best proof in the world, and that has been furnished. Mr. Briggs, who travels for the large wholesale house of Kenard & Fisher, of St. Joseph, Missouri, came down from Rockvale yesterday, near which place the well is located, and that only about a mile from the end of the Santa Fe track, on the Coal Creek extension of that road. From this gentleman the reporter has positive information that two barrels of crude oil was taken from the well yesterday. The well is not running but the oil was pumped out, and it is genuine crude petroleum, and a first-class article. Considerable excitement prevails in the vicinity, and land has taken a rise of about five hundred per cent. in value in that neighborhood. Many people visited the well yesterday, which as stated in yesterday's issue of the Chieftain is located in what is known as the Grand Canon coal mine, to satisfy themselves that the find is genuine, and all expressed much satisfaction upon seeing the oil pumped from the well. Mr. Canfield is of the opinion that the oil will force itself to the surface after boring a little deeper. Many people who came down on yesterday afternoon's train carried small tin cans and bottles filled with the crude oil taken from the well. This will give another boom to Pueblo and southern Colorado, if the well lasts, for the simple reason that if one well is successfully located, many others will be."

Gymnasium Committees.

The following committees have been appointed by the several fire companies to consider the gymnasium project: Hook and Ladder company.—Messrs. O'Keefe, Platt and Smith. Matt France No. 1.—Messrs. O'Brien, Whitney and Waters. Jackson No. 2.—Messrs. Pitts, Hoagland, Howbert, Wagner and Aux. The committee will hold a meeting Saturday night to discuss the question in all its bearings.

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.
GARDEN TRACTS
AND
RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGT.

Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales.

From the International Review, Feb., 1881.

In the year 1828 so many poetically gifted youths entered the University of Copenhagen that the "History of Danish Studentship and Literature" designates it playfully as "the year of the four great and minor poets." Among the "four great" was Andersen. He was in truth a great poet, though rather so in his fairy tales than in his verses. These and the fantastic "Picture-book without Pictures" are indubitably the flowers of Andersen's creations: on this ground he stands alone and unapproached. The "Marchen" and "The Picture-book without Pictures" realized in richest measure his youthful dreams of honors and happiness, for they were translated into all the principal living languages, and bore his name over the whole populated globe.

Andersen issued the first instalment of his "Marchen" (1835). These were received most unfavorably, and he was universally advised not to waste his time with such childish things. He was further told that he had no talent for writing "Marchen," not to mention the fact that these were not suited to our times, with other like criticisms. In consequence he abandoned this style of writing for a time.

Yet the material for new stories of the kind pressed in upon him in the course of time, so that he could not resist working them into shape. His liking for this form of composition grew; it became more and more clear to him what might be done in this field, and the recognition of his own powers enlarged with time. It is seen from his "Remarks on the Origin and Development of My Fairy Tales," that the majority of them were his own invention. They lay like seeds in his thoughts; it merely needed a tendency—a sunbeam, or a drop of wormwood—to make them spring forth into bloom. Soon it became impossible for him to abandon this line, and the result of his perseverance was that his mighty talent for these compositions was soon universally acknowledged. Thus it came about that, besides the numerous works which he wrote year after year, he issued almost yearly, up to 1873, a small volume of three or four "Marchen." * * * These utterances of Andersen's innermost being will keep his memory ever green. When he died millions of readers wept for him,—readers into whose souls he had brought light and sunshine. Scarcely a second contemporary author has obtained such a widespread audience as he,—an audience which, as Strodman remarks, includes "the children's world of all lands of the Indo-Germanic languages, from the highest peaks of Norway down to India, and from the smoke-blackened huts of Dalecarlia to the iron merchant-palaces of San Francisco."

Our author has done endless good by his heartfelt, tender tales. Through them he has glorified not only his own name, but that of his fatherland. Their rapid and universal circulation may be largely ascribed to the fact that from the beginning he made it clear to himself that he wrote for a definite public—for children. Thus the choice of the simplest and most naive themes, as well as a simple treatment and language. Together with this, however, the poet could give the reins to his fancy; for a child's imagination is also boundless, and believes everything that is not beyond the pale of its horizon. In order to find the right key for children's tales, Andersen had merely to follow the dictates of his own childlike soul. Therefore he succeeded in attaining to a cheerful, gentle, optimistic view of life which corresponded to the nature of every unspoiled, healthy, and therefore sanguine child. He does not assume the presumptuous, pedagogic tone into which many writers for the young are apt to fall, and yet he works more healthily upon the mind of the child, more educationally, and more ennoblingly than all instructive moralizing. The high, artistic finish in the form of his stories, and their complete harmony of treatment and matter, bring the result that every grown-up person reads these charming tales with delight, though their author did not write them for this public. He lets the creatures of his imagination feel, speak, think, and act exactly as the nature requires; we will only indicate the stork who describes Egypt, the cockchafer in "Little Thumb," the darning-needle, the tin soldier.

The Acme of a Delicacy.

A gentleman traveling in Virginia last summer had occasion to take a stage ride in order to visit the natural bridge. Riding on the seat with the driver he fell into conversation with him, and found that he was an old hunter, who was a veteran in killing deer, bears and smaller game. Passing a stream the traveler inquired if they contained fish.

"Lots on 'em," was the reply.

"What kind?"

"Mostly trout," said the driver. "All these mountain streams are full of trout."

"They must be fine eating," was the next remark.

"Fine eatin'!" exclaimed the driver.

"You just go up to the mountains and catch half a dozen trout about twelve inches long, clean 'em without washin' 'em, rub in some salt, roll 'em in lard, meal and bake 'em in the ashes—good eatin'! why stranger, by heavens, they beat ham!"

Annual Meteorological Report.

Below we publish Sergeant O'Keefe's annual report of the U. S. signal station on Pike's Peak for the year ending December 31, 1880:

Highest barometer during the year 30.380 inches.
Lowest barometer 29.213 inches.
Highest temperature 58°.
Lowest temperature 36°.
Mean barometer 29.928 inches.
Mean temperature 18° 2.
Mean humidity 63.5 per cent.
Amount of rain and melted snow 40.65-100 inches.
No. of rainy days, 170.
Total number of miles registered, 184,961.
Seventeen lunar halos, and 1 solar halo were observed.
Frost was observed on 227 days.
No auroras were observed during the year.
November 17th was the coldest day, the thermometer registering—36° at 4 a. m.

MARRIED.

GOSHEN—WILCOX.—At the M. E. Parsonage on the evening of the 18th inst., by Rev. W. L. Slutz, Mr. William H. Goshen and Miss Carrie L. Wilcox, both of this city.

SNIDER—SPAUDLING.—At Los Angeles, California, December 14th, by the Rev. E. S. Chase, Mr. Henry Snider and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Spaulding, both of this city.

DAVIS—DAVIS.—On the 13th ult., at Manitou, George H. Davis and Mrs. E. M. Davis, by the Rev. W. L. Slutz. Both of Manitou.

SHERMAN—GOULD.—In Colorado Springs, January 20th, at the residence of Mrs. S. G. Cleveland, Nevada avenue, by the Rev. S. W. Hatch, Linus E. Sherman, of Colorado Springs, and Miss Louise B. Gould, of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

ROGERS.—In Colorado Springs, January 19, 1881, Ada Rogers, aged 12 years.

SLOAN.—In this city January 18, 1881, W. C. Sloan, aged 26 years.

MOUNT.—In Colorado Springs, January 19, 1881, Mrs. Effie G. Mount, late of Louisville, Ky.

Funeral this morning at 10 o'clock at residence of John B. Cochran, corner of Nevada avenue and Cimarron street.

TURNER.—In Colorado Springs, January 20, 1881, Mr. Asa Turner, of Hannibal, Mo., aged 42 years.

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—
Dried Alden..... 13@15c
Michigan sliced..... 10@12 1/2c
Green apples..... 5 00@5 25

BRAN—
Colorado..... \$1 60@1 70 per cwt

BUTTER—
Colorado ranch..... 35@40c

CRACKERS—
Premium soda..... 10c
Oyster..... 12 1/2c

CHEESE—
Per pound..... 20c

COFFEE—
Rio..... 25@30c
Java, roasted..... 75c@81c
Mocha..... 40c

EGGS—
State, candied, per doz..... 35c
Ranch, per doz..... 40c

FLOUR—
Per hundred..... \$3 60@3 75
Buckwheat..... 6@7 per lb

MEAT—
Ham..... 12@14c
Dry salt..... 11@12 1/2c
Bacon..... 14c
Lard..... 12 1/2@15c

RICE—
Sandwich Island..... 12c
Carolina..... 11@12 1/2c

SALT—
Per barrel..... \$4 50

SUGAR—
Granulated..... 12 1/2@13 1/2c
Extra C..... 11 1/2@12 1/2c

STARCH—
Pearl..... 8c
Silver gloss..... 12 1/2c

SYRUPS—
Honey, per gallon..... \$1 00@1 20
New Orleans..... 90c@1 00
Fine table..... 90c@1 00

TEAS—
Imperial..... 75c@1 00
Gunpowder..... 75c@1 00
Japan..... 50c@1 00
Oolong..... 60c@1 00
English Breakfast..... 75c@1 00

VINEGAR—
Pure cider, per gallon..... 50@60c

The following prices are paid for country produce:

OATS—
New Colorado..... \$2 25@2 30 per cwt

HAY—
Baled upland..... \$25@30 per ton

POTATOES—
Per cwt, new..... \$2 75@3 00

**Missing
Issue(s)**

JAN. 29, 1881